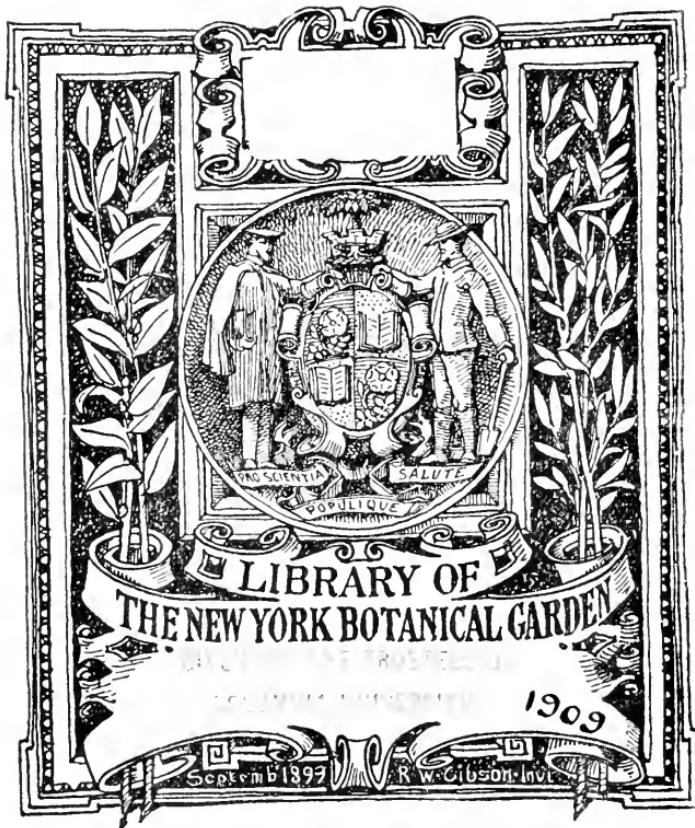


REPORT
OF
FOREST COMMISSIONER

MAINE 1908





PHOTOGRAPH OF FOREST FIRE GETTING A GOOD START

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

FOREST COMMISSIONER

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1908.

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1908

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STATE OF MAINE.

To His Excellency, Bert M. Fernald, Governor of Maine:

I herewith submit my fourth report as Forest Commissioner for the years 1907 and 1908.

EDGAR E. RING,
Forest Commissioner.

31 AUGUST 1908
COLUMBIA COUNTY
NEW YORK

REPORT OF THE FOREST COMMISSIONER.

Previous reports issued from this department have dealt with the various phases of the forest fire question and other forestry problems, but in this, my fourth report as Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine, I have deviated somewhat from the strictly forestry subjects.

Realizing that few people of the State have little idea of how the lands which go to make up the great "wild land" sections were acquired and disposed of, it has been my aim to make a concise study of that matter, and the result occupies the major part of this report.

The facts and figures used in the following pages were produced after much research and work, they are from reliable sources and are given to the public in the belief that it is information which has long been desired.

A resume is also given of the forest fires of 1907 and 1908, two unprecedented years, the former owing to the favorable conditions for the prevention of forest fires, and the latter for the extremely unfavorable season, there being but three weeks between June 1st, and November 1st when forest fires would not spread.

The tabulations and estimates are from the reports of the wardens as returned to this department, and while in some cases they may not be absolutely correct, I believe in the main they are very reliable.

The article on the white pine blight in Maine, prepared by Prof. W. J. Morse, of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, should set at rest the anxiety concerning the cause of the death of many of our small white pines the past two seasons. He shows that it was without doubt caused by adverse weather conditions of the past two winters.

Trusting that the time and work that has been put into it will be of some benefit to the people of the State, I submit the following pages:

FOREST FIRES IN 1907.

The year 1907 was remarkable for its lack of damage by forest fires. In the spring months, during the dangerous period before the green growth was well started, there was plenty of rain to keep the ground wet, and prevent fires from spreading, and that condition continued for the greater part of the season.

In the wild land sections the timber land holders were given very little occasion for worry. The total area reported as burned over in the unincorporated townships was only 2124 acres, less than one-tenth of a township, with a total loss of only \$5,257.

The entire loss to the State by forest fires, both in unincorporated and incorporated towns was only 4,524 acres, at an estimated money loss of \$14,567. That included a \$5000 loss in the town of Standish in Cumberland county, the greater portion being to buildings in the path of the flames, as the area of the fire was only two acres.

The causes assigned for the 1907 fires were as follows: Unknown, 17; clearing land, 6; campers, 2; burning rubbish, 1; railroads, 2; set by blueberry pickers, 1; incendiary, 1; river drivers, 1.

The tabulations follow:

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Towns	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
Standish, June 13.....		50	Unknown	\$400
Standish, June 13.....		700	Unknown	700
Gray, May 23.....		15	Brush fire	75
Baldwin, July 15.....		25	Campers	25
Harrison, May 14.....		10	Buildings	50
Standish, May 23.....		2	Rubbish fire	5,000
Baldwin, May 1.....		75	Railroad	75
Raymond, May 23.....		50	Unknown	500
Total		927	Total	\$6,825

HANCOCK COUNTY

Orland, May 10.....	3	Unknown	\$20
Franklin, May 24.....	500	Unknown	900
Total	503	Total	\$920

OXFORD COUNTY

Canton, June 14.....	100	Railroad	\$100
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PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Greenbush, May 16.....	80	Unknown	\$25
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WALDO COUNTY

Burnham, May 10.....	40	Campers	\$40
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WASHINGTON COUNTY

Columbia, May 26.....	150	Incendiary	\$500
Jonesboro, May 27.....	100	Clearing land	200
Total	250	Total	\$700

YORK COUNTY

Acton, May 22.....	250	Unknown	\$500
Wells, Apr. 23.....	50	Clearing land	200
Total	300	Total	\$700

UNINCORPORATED TOWNSHIPS

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

St. John Pl., June 13.....	12	Clearing land	\$30
St. John Pl., June 16.....	2	Clearing land	10
Hammond Pl., June 17.....	1	Clearing land	10
Eagle Lake Pl., June 14.....	1	Unknown	10
T. 1, R. 4, Oct. 26.....	12	Unknown	50
Total	28	Total	\$110

HANCOCK COUNTY

T. 22, May 22.....	30	Blueberry burn	\$10
T. 21, May 23.....	700	Unknown	500
Total	730	Total	\$510

OXFORD COUNTY

Township	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
T. 5 R. 4 & T. 5 R. 3 W. B. K. P., June 16.....		200	Unknown	\$600

PENOBCOT COUNTY

Lakeville Pl., May 9.....	25	River Drivers	\$300
T. 3 I. P., May 24.....	30	Unknown	200
T. 3 I. P., June 13.....	5	Unknown	25
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Total	60	Total	\$525

SOMERSET COUNTY

Sandwich Aca, June 18.....	200	Unknown	\$600
Holeb, June 17.....	6	Unknown	12
Taunton & Raynham, June 18	800	Unknown	2,400
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Total	1,006	Total	\$3,012

WASHINGTON COUNTY

T. 27 & 37, May 25.....	150	Unknown	\$200
T. 27, May 19.....	150	Unknown	300
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Total	300	Total	\$500

SUMMARY OF 1907 FIRES.

Counties	Acreage	Amount of Damage
Aroostook	28	\$110
Cumberland	927	6,825
Hancock	1,233	1,430
Oxford	300	700
Penobscot	140	550
Somerset	1,006	3,012
Waldo	40	40
Washington	550	1,200
York	300	700
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	4,524	\$14,567



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING TREES THROUGH WHICH FIRE HAS SWEEPED

FOREST FIRES OF 1908.

Not for many years have the conditions of the forests been so favorable for starting fires, as during the season of 1908, which will go down in history as the driest year of modern times. The dry season began early in May and extended until October 27, during which period there was not more than three weeks when forest fires would not run.

The greatest precaution was used by the Forestry Department, the forest fire lookout stations on the tops of several of the highest mountains in the State were manned early in the season, and the equipment put in good working order. The force of 200 or more wardens was put at work, or at least instructed to keep in readiness for work in case a fire should break out. Whenever it was deemed necessary additional wardens were appointed and men pressed into service.

The chief wardens had their instructions to keep the closest watch of the situation and to act at once, and no time was lost in getting the forest fire service in good working order. The position of chief warden requires men of business ability and good judgment and Maine has been fortunate in having men of that stamp to fill the places, men who have accepted the positions, not from what there was in it from a financial standpoint, but for the good of the cause and to save the forests. Numbered among our chief wardens are men who have the greatest interest in forest protection, have labored for weeks during the long and trying period of drought and have not collected or asked one cent for their services. It is to such men as these coupled with the excellent service of most of the deputy wardens that has aided to a great extent in the success of the service which will never be given a harder test than in 1908.

The five months through which the drought extended did not furnish as much rain as sometimes falls in a single month, as shown by a record kept by Dr. C. D. Woods, of the University of Maine.

The fact that Maine, in comparison to its great wooded areas, has suffered less than any other state is due to the forest fire law enacted by the legislature of 1903. There is no doubt but for the vigilance of the fire wardens assisted by many of the owners of wild land the loss to the State would have been well into the millions, and although every effort was made by the Forestry Department to keep down expenses, the fund for the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires was exhausted by the middle of September. Most of the men who did good work on fires since that time remain unpaid. The unpaid bills, of which there are quite a number, are on file with the department awaiting the action of the legislature. As the men who performed the work are patiently waiting for their pay a special appropriation should be made early in the session to care for these bills.

Although returns have not been received from all the selectmen of towns in which fires occurred, enough has been learned to show that the incorporated towns have suffered nearly as much as the unorganized townships. As a rule the areas burned over have been below the average in value of other lands in the State.

Taking the results from the reports received the entire loss to the State in unincorporated townships and incorporated towns consisted of 142,130 acres at an estimated damage of \$618,816, of which \$257,020 was upon land in the incorporated towns, which in many cases included loss to buildings, but should be reckoned in the loss caused by forest fires. The area burned is less than 1 per cent of the total wooded area of the State.

The causes of the fires of 1908 as assigned by the wardens on the part of the unincorporated townships and the selectmen on the part of the incorporated towns are as follows: Unknown, 124; railroads, 29; lumbermen, 1; clearing land, 28; adjoining town, 4; previous fire, 1; burning building, 2; set by boys, 1; berry pickers, 2; campers, 17; portable mill, 2; lightning, 10; fishermen, 5.

The tabulations follow:

FIRES ON INCORPORATED TOWNS.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Town	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
Lisbon, Apr. 13.....		30	Railroad	\$100
Mechanic Falls, May 18.....		51	Railroad	800
Lisbon, May 21.....		4	Unknown	100
Minot, May 20.....		300	Clearing land	3,000
Wales, Apr. 24.....		20	Railroad	1,200
Lisbon, Sept. 17.....		3,000	Railroad	35,000
Webster, Sept. 7.....		800	Unknown	1,000
		4,205		\$41,200

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Hersey, Oct. 16.....		400	Clearing land	\$2,000
Hersey, Oct. 20.....		300	Unknown	1,500
		700		\$3,500

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Brunswick, July 7.....		1,800	Unknown	\$20,000
Cumberland, July 11.....		10	Unknown	200
Cape Elizabeth, July 6.....		50	Unknown	500
Standish, Sept. 26.....		15	Unknown	300
Standish, July 5.....		15	Unknown	100
Standish, June 25.....		500	Railroad	2,500
Bridgton, July 3.....		3	Unknown	100
Bridgton, Sept. 17.....		2	Clearing land	100
Harpswell, May 20.....		100	Clearing land	100
Otisfield, May 19.....		500	Unknown	5,000
Gorham, May 11.....		10	Clearing land	100
Raymond, Apr. 27.....		4	Clearing land	8
		3,000		\$29,008

FRANKLIN COUNTY

New Sharon, Aug. 27.....		20	Clearing land	\$20
Strong, Sept. 20.....		150	Unknown	1,500
Kingfield, July 12.....		300	Adjoining town	4,000
Madrid, July 11.....		600	Unknown	3,000
New Sharon, June 25.....		30	Unknown	30
Strong, May 24.....		500	Unknown	500
		1,600		\$9,050

HANCOCK COUNTY

Town	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
Brooklin, Apr. 17.....		12	Clearing land	\$10
Brooksville, Sept. 16.....		3,000	Unknown	75,000
Bluehill, June 24.....		700	Clearing land	1,200
Eden, May 25.....		20	Unknown	200
Hancock, June 8.....		40	Clearing land	65
Hancock, July 12.....		71	Railroad	350
Stonington, July 10.....		1	Unknown	50
Sullivan, June 15.....		50	Burning building	500
Surry, May 18.....		400	Unknown	300
Tremont, July 9.....		200	Unknown	1,500
Waltham, July 13.....		1,000	Unknown	1,000
Surry, Aug. 20.....		1,000	Unknown	700
Orland, Sept. 19.....		200	Clearing land	50
		6,694		\$80,925

KENNEBEC COUNTY

Sidney, Sept. 20.....		4	Unknown	\$150
Sidney, Sept. 14.....		1	Unknown	10
Randolph, July 7.....		9	Unknown	300
Albion, Aug. 30.....		10	Unknown	10
		24		\$470

KNOX COUNTY

Washington, July 10.....		10	Unknown	\$10
Camden, June 15.....		4	Set by boys	150
Camden, Oct. 27.....		15	Unknown	100
Rockport, Oct. 16.....		15	Unknown	250
		44		\$510

LINCOLN COUNTY

Newcastle, July 10.....		600	Unknown	\$3,000
Somerville, June 26.....		1,200	Unknown	5,000
Boothbay, July 13.....		10	Adjoining town	10
Boothbay, July 8.....		15	Unknown	50
Waldoboro, Sept. 13.....		4	Unknown	50
Jefferson, Sept. 19.....		20	Unknown	25
Waldoboro, Sept. 14.....		20	Unknown	1,500
		1,860		\$9,635

OXFORD COUNTY

Town	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
Canton, July 10		200	Unknown	\$400
Norway, May 20		6	Unknown	50
Albany, Sept. 14		20	Unknown	100
Stoneham, Sept. 24		100	Unknown	700
Grafton, Oct. 20		35	Unknown	500
		461		\$1,750

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Orono, July 2		250	Unknown	\$590
Holden, July 14		50	Railroad	100
Holden, July 14		2	Railroad	100
Holden, July 14		5	Railroad	50
Orono, July 2		10	Unknown	50
Holden, June 25		10	Unknown	50
Greenfield, Sept. 14		1,000	Unknown	3,000
Hermon, Sept. 8		50	Unknown	200
		1,377		\$4,140

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Orneville, Sept. 19		150	Unknown	\$100
Shirley, Sept. 14		200	Unknown	200
Atkinson, Oct. 24		100	Unknown	700
		450		\$1,000

SOMERSET COUNTY

Moscow, May 14		3	Railroad	\$6
Pittsfield, July 13		500	Adjoining town	500
Pittsfield, Sept. 20		200	Unknown	100
Pittsfield, Oct. 23		200	Unknown	500
		903		\$1,106

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

Georgetown, July 9		100	Unknown	\$5,000
Bowdoinham, July 4		10	Clearing land	10
Woolwich, Sept. 9		125	Portable mill	300
		235		\$5,310

WALDO COUNTY

Town	Date	Acreage	Cause	Damage
Burnham, Sept. 23.....		200	Railroad	\$500
Burnham, July 1.....		3	Unknown	6
Frankfort, July 15.....		25	Unknown	325
Stockton Springs, Sept. 24..		2	Unknown	50
Liberty, Oct. 10.....		10	Unknown	50
		240		\$931

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Edmunds, July 13.....	2,500	Unknown	\$10,000
Cutler, July 12.....	100	Unknown	10
Charlotte, July 11.....	7	Railroad	15
East Machias, May 24.....	50	Unknown	500
Addison, Sept. 7.....	500	Campers	12,000
Crawford, Oct. 23.....	500	Unknown	370
	3,657		\$22,805

YORK COUNTY

Kittery, Apr. 22.....	25	Railroad	\$3,000
Dayton, May 11.....	55	Unknown	200
Waterboro, July 15.....	25	Railroad	100
Lyman, July 10.....	60	Unknown	500
Biddeford, July 8.....	40	Unknown	50
Shapleigh, July 1.....	3,000	Unknown	1,000
Wells, July 15.....	30	Railroad	150
Wells, July 6.....	300	Unknown	3,500
Berwick, June 16.....	35	Unknown	100
Berwick, July 8.....	300	Unknown	2,655
Wells, July 14.....	2,000	Railroad	5,000
Waterboro, July 1.....	2,500	Unknown	5,500
Waterboro, July 1.....	2	Railroad	70
Acton, July 12.....	50	Unknown	100
Kennebunk, July 9.....	200	Railroad	200
Kennebunk, July 6.....	9,000	Lightning	20,000
Sanford, July 11.....	35	Unknown	50
Sanford, July 8.....	10	Portable mill	300
Sanford, July 2.....	250	Lightning	1,500
Buxton, June 27.....	30	Unknown	1,500
Wells, June 27.....	20	Unknown	75
Waterboro, Oct. 14.....	4	Railroad	50
	17,971		\$45,600

FIRES IN UNINCORPORATED TOWNS.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

Township	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
Reed Plantation, May 12....		25	Unknown	\$100
Chapman Plantation, May 17		30	Unknown	120
Connor Plantation, May 24..		100	Clearing land	25
Stockholm Plantation, May 24		100	Clearing land	50
St. John Plantation, June 6..		2	Clearing land	10
T. 17 R. 9, June 7.....		15	Unknown	20
T. 15 R. 7, June 26.....		100	Clearing land	400
T. 7 R. 5, June 28.....		75	Unknown	50
St. Francis Plantation, July 2		100	Unknown	350
T. C. R. 2, July 2.....		1	Fishermen	3
T. 17 R. 8, July 3.....		1	Clearing land	5
T. 17 R. 8, July 3.....		25	Unknown	50
T. C. R. 2, July 9.....		1	Fishermen	5
Reed Plantation, July 11....		2	Unknown	4
T. 16 R. 8, July 18.....		1	Unknown	25
Merrill Plantation, July 24..		25	Lightning	25
Hammond Plantation, July 26		30	Clearing land	100
T. D. R. 2, July 26.....		10	Berry pickers	300
T. C. R. 2, July 26.....		1	Fishermen	25
T. 7 R. 4, Aug. 2.....		95	Berry pickers	600
T. 17 R. 8, Aug. 2.....		10	Unknown	10
T. 16 R. 5, Aug. 3.....		2	Clearing land	15
T. 16 R. 11, Aug. 3.....		10	Unknown	50
T. 16 R. 7, Aug. 4.....		5	Burning wasps	20
T. 10 R. 6, Sept. 17.....		20	Unknown	200
Garfield Plantation, Sept. 15		10	Clearing land	10
T. 8 R. 6, Sept. 10.....		1	River drivers	15
Stockholm Pl., Sept. 11.....		30	Clearing land	35
Westmanland Pl., Sept. 11...		8	Clearing land	50
Connor Plantation, Sept. 13		10	Clearing land	150
T. 8 R. 6, Sept. 20.....		1	Unknown	25
T. 16 & 17 R. 6 & 7, Sept. 15		75	Burning building	200
T. 17 R. 4, Sept. 26.....		2	Clearing land	6
Cary Plantation, Sept. 26....		3	Unknown	10
T. 17 R. 5, Sept. 27.....		3	Clearing land	25
Westmanland Pl., Oct. 16....		500	Unknown	500
Hammond Plantation, Oct. 20		20	Clearing land	50
E. Plantation, Oct. 23.....		800	Unknown	1,600
Moro Plantation, Oct. 25....		125	Sportsmen	100

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Township	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
Crocker, July 6.....		10,000	Lumberman	\$20,000
Dallas Plantation, July 12..		200	Unknown	100
Dallas Plantation, July 12..		400	Unknown	200
Letter E, July 16.....		1	Campers	5
Dallas Plantation, Sept. 19..		3	Unknown	50
Reddington, Sept. 26.....		2,300	Unknown	3,300
Dallas Plantation, Sept. 15..		1	Unknown	5
Dallas Plantation, Sept. 19..		3	Railroad	50
Dallas Plantation, Oct. 17..		20	Unknown	20
Dallas Plantation, Oct. 23..		1	Unknown	10
Skinner Town, Oct. 12....		8,000	Canada	40,000
Merrill Tract, Oct. 14.....		6,000	Canada	30,000
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		26,929		\$93,740

HANCOCK COUNTY

T. No. 9, Apr. 23.....	75	Railroad	\$250
T. No. 8, May 14.....	300	Unknown	600
T. No. 7, May 20.....	50	Unknown	150
T. No. 10, May 24.....	25	Unknown	75
No. 33 Plantation, May 26..	10	Unknown	10
T. No. 32, May 23.....	400	Unknown	400
No. 33 Plantation, May 24..	3	Unknown	5
T. No. 10, June 9.....	25	Fishermen	5
T. No. 22, July 13.....	150	Unknown	500
T. No. 22, July 13.....	60	Unknown	140
No. 8 Plantation, July 14....	30	Unknown	100
T. No. 4, July 15.....	3	Lightning	15
T. No. 40, Aug. 2.....	75	Lightning	300
No. 8 Plantation, Aug. 8....	10	Unknown	40
No. 33 Plantation, Sept. 17..	150	Unknown	500
No. 40 Plantation, Sept. 15..	75	Unknown	300
No. 32 Plantation, Sept. 17..	5,000	Unknown	8,000
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	6,441		\$11,390

OXFORD COUNTY

T. 4 R. 1, July 10.....	3	Unknown	\$9
D. C. & T. 3 R. 1, July 12....	900	Clearing land	2,500
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	903		\$2,509

PENOESCOT COUNTY

Township	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
T. No. 2, May 24.....		60	Unknown	\$60
Stacyville Plantation, July 8		100	Clearing land	100
Lakeville Plantation, July 8..		1	Lightning	5
Stacyville Plantation, July 8		40	Clearing land	100
T. 3 R. 1, July 12.....		150	Lightning	800
Indian Township No. 4, July 13		100	Unknown	500
T. 8 R. 4, Sept. 21.....		2	Lightning	10
Lakeville Plantation, Sept. 27		12	Unknown	50
T. 3 R. 9 N. W. P., Oct. 23..		1,000	Unknown	2,000
		1,465		\$3,625

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Spencer Bay Twp., July 2....		1	Campers	\$5
T. 1, R. 11, July 9.....		2,000	Lightning	10,000
Gore A 2, July 9.....		3	Campers	36
T. 2 R. 12, July 12.....		7	Unknown	300
T. 6 R. 10, July 13.....		800	Unknown	5,000
T. 2 R. 11, July 31.....		4	Unknown	25
T. 2 R. 12, Aug. 9.....		9	Unknown	300
Cooper Twp., Sept. 4.....		1	Lightning	5
		2,825		\$15,671

SOMERSET COUNTY

Attean, Sept. 9.....		1,920	Railroad	\$9,600
Holeb, Oct. 15.....		8,000	Campers	32,000
Foreythe, Oct. 16.....		6,000	Railroad	30,000
Dennistown, Oct. 17.....		400	Railroad	1,600
T. 5 R. 7 B. K. P., Oct. 17...		15,000	Campers	45,000
Jackman, Sept. 12.....		4,100	Railroad	20,500
T. 4 R. 7 B. K. P., Oct. 6....		300	Railroad	1,500
Sandwich, Oct. 8.....		50	Railroad	250
Tom Fletcher, Oct. 12.....		400	Unknown	1,600
Bald Mountain, Oct. 19.....		30	Unknown	120
Lower Enchanted, Oct. 14...		2,000	Campers	10,000
Eight Thousand Acre Strip east of Little & Big Spencer Stream No. 3 Range 5, Oct. 12.....		3,000	Campers	15,000

Township	Date	Acres	Cause	Damage
Hobbstown, Oct. 8.....		4,000	Campers	16,000
T. 6 R. 7, B. K. P. W. K. R., Oct. 11.....		1,500	Campers	6,000
T. 2 R. 7, B. K. P. W. K. R., Oct. 15.....		800	Unknown	4,000
Ten Thousand Acre Tract Oct. 17.....		500	Unknown	1,500
Chase Stream, Oct. 6.....		800	Railroad	4,000
Mayfield Plantation, July 12.		1,200	Railroad	6,000
Taunton & Raynham, Oct. 12	15	15	Railroad	75
		50,015		\$204,745

WASHINGTON COUNTY

T. No. 43, Apr. 24.....	25	Unknown	\$10
Hinckley, Apr. 24.....	75	Unknown	15
T. No. 18, May 15.....	100	Clearing land	200
T. No. 18, May 20.....	50	Unknown	150
T. No. 14, May 15.....	20	Unknown	50
Grand Lake Stream Pl., June 8	150	Unknown	800
T. No. 18, June 15.....	55	Railroad	150
T. No. 24, July 11.....	1,600	Campers	600
T. No. 18, July 11.....	10	Fishermen	5
T. No. 25, July 15.....	5,000	Fishermen	20,000
T. No. 6, July 16.....	2	Campers	15
T. No. 31, July 17.....	600	Adjoining town	2,400
T. No. 5, Aug. 3.....	10	Campers	50
T. No. 21, Sept. 14.....	2	Clearing land	15
T. No. 21, Sept. 20.....	5	Campers	20
Hinckley, Sept. 20.....	1	Campers	10
T. No. 6, Sept. 21.....	2	Lightning	85
Indian Township, Sept. 22..	1	Unknown	5
No. 14 Plantation, Sept. 25..	30	Unknown	200
Codyville Plantation, Sept. 15	1	Campers	3
	7,739		\$24,783

SUMMARY OF 1908 FIRES

INCORPORATED TOWNS

County	Acreage	Damage
Androscoggins	4,205	\$41,200
Aroostook	700	3,500
Cumberland	3,009	29,008
Franklin	1,600	9,050
Hancock	6,694	80,915
Kennebec	24	470
Knox	44	510
Lincoln	1,860	9,635
Oxford	461	1,750
Penobscot	1,377	4,140
Piscataquis	450	1,000
Somerset	903	1,106
Sagadahoc	235	5,310
Waldo	240	931
Washington	3,657	22,895
York	17,971	45,600
Total	43,439	\$257,020

UNINCORPORATED TOWNSHIPS

County	Acreage	Damage
Aroostook	2,374	\$5,338
Somerset	50,015	204,745
Franklin	26,929	93,740
Hancock	6,441	11,385
Oxford	903	2,500
Washington	7,739	24,783
Penobscot	1,465	3,625
Piscataquis	2,825	15,671
Total	98,691	\$361,706

THE WHITE PINE BLIGHT IN MAINE.

W. J. MORSE, Plant Pathologist of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

Recently, particularly during the early part of the summer just past, we have heard much discussion of the so-called "blight" of the white pine. Articles have appeared in the public and agricultural press which would lead one to believe that the utter extinction of this species, which is pre-eminently the most valuable of Maine's forest trees, was close at hand. The writer does not wish to be unduly harsh in his criticisms of these articles, but, to say the least, it seems unfortunate that most of them were allowed to appear. In no case had anyone studied the subject carefully and thoroughly in the field, or at least not enough so that a definite cause could be assigned or any method suggested to prevent the spread of the trouble. If a guess was hazarded as to the cause it was as varied as the number of writers on the subject. Fungi, various insects, gases from sulphite mills, etc., are some of the causes put forward by various individuals in articles, correspondence, or in conversation upon the subject.

As is always the case in matters of this kind, this agitation was not entirely without beneficial results. People have been led to observe the trees more closely and to take a greater interest in their welfare. Many of the common insect troubles and other diseases of the pine and other conifers, diseases which are always with us and which yearly do more or less damage, have been recognized and brought into prominence. However, the net results have, it would seem, been detrimental to the interests of Maine forestry at large. The time had come when certain portions of the State were about to take up the question of planting white pine as is being done in the neighboring states of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont. The white pine blight scare has given this project a very serious blow for the present. It has also resulted in numerous cases in the cutting

of many acres of actively growing young pine, or in other words, in the destruction of a portion of the most valuable of our natural resources. The owners felt that if the trees were doomed to immediate destruction by disease that they should at once convert them into lumber. The writer has seen young pine land "skinned" this season by the use of a portable mill to the extent that trees which would make a single box board were sacrificed in this way, and he has been told that certain buyers in trying to buy stumpage on such land used the argument that the trees would soon be killed by blight and should be cut to save them.

The discussion which follows should be distinctly understood to be confined to what has popularly been called "pine blight" in Maine and is not based on observations in other parts of New England, although correspondence and other available information indicate that some of the trouble elsewhere is similar and may be due to similar causes. Moreover in appearance it does not conform in all respects to the published description of white pine blight in New England as given by the agents of the United States Forest Service although its distribution in Maine is essentially the same as is given by them in a circular issued in May, 1908, and entitled "Extent and Importance of White Pine Blight."

In the circular above referred to, the disease was described as follows:

"Trees affected by the blight may readily be recognized from the characteristic reddish-brown color assumed by the newest needles. The tip of the needle is always affected first and needles with the base or middle turned brown but the tip green are practically never seen. The extent of the discoloration varies greatly in the different needles and in different trees; sometimes only the tip is affected, sometimes the whole needle. Attacked trees look as if they had been scorched by fire, or as if the tips of the needles had been dipped in reddish-brown dye.
* * * A tree which is attacked one year appears rarely to escape the next."

"Trees of all ages and sizes whether growing in the open or in closed stands seem to be almost equally affected, with two apparent exceptions: (1) Large full crowned trees with a diameter of 18 inches or more, standing in the open, seem to be

rarely affected; and (2) trees in the interior of a dense stand seem to be more rarely affected than those near the edge. Otherwise the blight seems indifferent to the health or to the situation of the tree or to the character or moisture of the soil in which the tree is growing."

In the summary we find the following:

"So far the disease has done but little damage, but it has now obtained such a foothold that if it proves to be infectious it may have serious results. The cause of the trouble is still unknown. *The situation is not one which calls for alarm, but simply for watchfulness and investigation.*" (The italics supplied by the writer).

The last sentence quoted indicates a very conservative view, much in contrast with the average newspaper article upon which the popular notion of the white pine blight has been based. The circular in question gave 29 stations at which the disease was said to be found in Maine and represented the counties of York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo, Hancock, and Penobscot. The location of two of the stations was given with accuracy and the writer visited one of these three times during the present summer. This was at Brunswick and here trees were found which agreed exactly with the description given above. Two or three other trees affected in the same manner were found at Orono and at Winthrop and specimens showing the same trouble were received from Lewiston. Doubtless there are trees having the same appearance scattered over the State but out of the thousands examined by the writer during the season these were the only ones found so affected.

During the summer many acres of pine growth were examined in various localities giving a pretty fair representation of that part of the State lying south of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, except Franklin and Washington counties. Some observations were also made north along the line of the Bangor and Aroostook in connection with other duties. Very few cases were found where the pines were not more or less injured.

Young trees were invariably more severely affected than old trees. In fact, all other things being equal, the younger the

tree the more severe the injury. Most large trees only showed scattering tufts of dead needles, and these usually only on the more exposed sides. In the case of severe injury on young growth, it was impossible at a distance to distinguish from scorching by fire. The entire needles were withered or dried out and were of a deep, rich, reddish-brown. Very frequently the twigs themselves were killed back for several inches. In fact acres of young trees in exposed localities which were apparently healthy in the fall of 1907 were entirely dead by the last of May, 1908. *Usually the injury was confined almost wholly to the north and northwest sides of the young trees,* or if they occurred in clumps or were otherwise protected it was confined to the more exposed portions of the tree. The fact that the injury was confined to one side of the young trees was the most characteristic thing about the trouble, for it was of almost universal occurrence with trees up to twenty or more feet in height. Young scrub pines were frequently observed early in May on exposed hillsides with the branches on the north and west sides of the tree and the entire top dead while the lower, more protected branches on the south side were still green, and apparently uninjured.

Nor was this injury confined to the pines alone, for spruces and firs and some other conifers showed the same trouble and in the same manner. It was especially severe in the case of the arbor vitæ. Hedges of this tree were practically exterminated in some localities.

Microscopic examination by means of sections of the needles of affected pines and other conifers failed to show any parasitic fungus constantly associated with the disease. In fact dead needles collected from the trees early in the season usually showed no signs of fungi of any kind.* An opportunity came to examine the roots of trees dug up out of an arbor vite hedge

* Pine needles lying on the ground are usually quite thoroughly infested with saprophytic fungi. Late in the season these fungi were found in some cases to have spread to the dead needles still adhering to the trees. Examination of needles on the same trees earlier in the season failed to show any pustules on them and no mycelium within the tissues, except in an occasional instance. Spots on the living needles of pines in the State due to fungus attacks can be found quite frequently but these were by no means constantly associated with the trouble here described.

early in May. The hedge was apparently healthy in the fall before, but now the foliage appeared practically dead. The roots appeared perfectly healthy when dug up and the leaves showed no sign of fungi upon them.

Young pines which were badly injured when first seen in the spring were kept under observation during the summer and except in the few cases mentioned where the trees, like those at Brunswick, were plainly affected with an entirely different trouble, there was no sign of disease on the needles formed the present year. The old needles and injured twigs gradually dropped off, and many trees by the first of September had the appearance of being severely pruned off on one side. About July first it was noted that in almost every case adventitious buds were showing and little tufts of new needles were forming near the base of the injury on each twig. This is shown by the accompanying photograph taken October 7. The new needles are not so long as those put forth in the spring but they are now (November, 1908) entirely healthy, with no signs of disease.

It is plainly evident then that most of the so-called "white pine blight" in Maine is not the same as what has been described as due to an obscure cause and which according to the writer's observations occurs only slightly and in a few scattered localities. Farther than that there is every reason to believe that the present widespread injury is only temporary and due to adverse weather conditions. This is not the place to discuss how and why adverse weather conditions could produce the effects mentioned but attention should be called to the fact that winter injury to trees is not necessarily due to extreme cold alone but to the loss of water resulting from the action of cold, drying winds when the ground is frozen and the roots not active. The writer has shown that similar weather conditions have caused extensive injury to Maine fruit trees.*

* Transactions of the Maine State Pomological Society for the year 1907, pp. 36-45.

That practically all of the so-called "pine blight" in Maine appeared in 1907 and 1908 and was coincident with the most destructive winter injury to fruit trees known in the State in the last hundred years; that it appeared simultaneously in 1908 in all parts of the State at once; that it was largely confined to

WINTER INJURY OF WHITE PINE

Small branches photographed October 7, 1908. a-a Injured tips of the twigs from which the dead needles have fallen. b-b Tufts of young needles which started out late in the season at the base of the injury.



the more tender, rapidly growing trees and was much worse on the more exposed portions of the tree; that the same trouble was observed on other conifers, all point to the conclusion otherwise stated above:—The present trouble is only temporary and is due to adverse weather conditions during the past two winters. Therefore the major part of the present trouble with the Maine pines should not be called "pine blight" but winter injury to the pine.

Doubtless we shall have similar troubles in the future as we probably have had in the past, although they were less severe and have passed unnoticed. However this is no reason why one should hesitate in planting young pines or why he should sacrifice his growing trees. One might as well stop planting apple trees and cut down the orchards because a portion have been winter-killed.

In the above discussion the question of insect causes has not been taken up in detail. In this connection I will quote from a forthcoming bulletin (No. 162) of the Maine Experiment Station by Miss Edith M. Patch. Miss Patch, after discussing various insects found upon the pine makes the following statement:

"None of these insects, however, have been the cause of the 'white pine blight,' though several of them, *Chermes pinicorticis*, and the spittle insects, *Aphrophora parallela*, for instance, have been in some cases conspicuously associated with ailing trees."

STUDY OF FORESTRY AT UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

To the Forest Commissioner:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to present a report of the teaching of forestry in the University of Maine.

In the college year of 1906-1907 there were twenty-six students registered for forestry as a major subject, an increase of nine over the previous year. In the college year of 1907-1908 there were forty-six major students registered in the department. In addition to the regular students there were twenty-two others who elected work in forestry last year and the preceding year there were twenty-six.

The enrollment in forestry has increased in two years to nearly three times what it was in 1906 and is nearly five times greater than the registration four years ago, (1904-1905), while, on the other hand, the provisions for instruction and the funds available for the work have remained the same. The very material increase in the attendance now makes the need for assistance in the work of instruction an imperative one.

The work has been carried out along the lines laid down in the new schedule of two years ago, when new courses were added. The demand for the work is such that three more new courses are being added this year, the subjects to be treated in these courses being forest geography, forest history and forest protection. In addition, plans are being made to give a course in forest mapping if proper arrangements for the work can be made.

The practical scientific work for instructional purposes has been done in the University woodlot and in the wooded areas within easy reach of the University. The cutting in the University woods to remove the undesirable growth and relieve the crowded condition has been continued and the work on one tract has been nearly completed. This work has been conducted on scientific principles without loss, enough material having been obtained to more than pay for the labor expended.

Requests have been received from private owners asking for assistance in the care of their wooded areas. A personal examination has been made of tracts having an aggregate area of a little more than one thousand acres,—plans for the management of the several tracts being discussed on the ground with the owner. The work of cooperation is to be continued in the spring, and it is planned at that time to plant about twenty-five acres altogether. About eighteen acres will be planted to white pine which will require 20,000 seedlings. The remainder will be planted with red oak acorns.

New instruments and tools for the practical work have been purchased and the equipment of the department now consists of tree calipers, log scales, instruments for measuring the height of standing trees, steel tapes, compasses, chains, staff heads, planimeters, Pressler's increment borers, hand lenses, axes, saws and planting tools.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON E. TOWER.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The forest fires of the season of 1908 should drive home to the people of Maine the need of the most thorough protective legislation. The long continued drought of 1908 made conditions more than usually difficult, but we have had dry seasons before and shall have them again. The results of this season's work shows that Maine has as good fire laws as any state in the Union.

It is unnecessary to speak of the value of our forests, they are extensive and valuable, and unless destroyed by fire the danger from a lumber famine is very remote. The wasteful cutting of our spruce is practically a thing of the past and our woodlands will be reforested by nature if proper care is exercised in cutting the timber. There is no fear but this will be looked after by the land owners, but if they are to be protected from fire the State must do it.

Well enforced laws for the protection of our fish and game has made our forests a paradise for sportsmen who are not slow to take advantage of it. During the open season our woods are filled with hunters, who leave in the State hundreds of thousands of dollars and give employment to upwards of two thousand guides.

But while they are welcome guests they should not be allowed to enter our forests during a dry and dangerous period and I believe a law should be enacted similar to that recently passed by the state of Vermont, authorizing the Governor to issue a proclamation to prohibit all hunters from entering the woods of the State during an extremely dry time.

As a further protection I recommend that the close time upon all inland animals, game and game birds be extended to October 1st, at least upon the wild lands.

For some years an effort has been made by the Maine Sportsman Association to have a law enacted prohibiting the taking

of firearms into the woods during the close time on game. Like all new legislation that is suggested for the better protection of our forests and game, considerable opposition to it was shown and the matter was dropped. I believe the time has come when such a law should be passed. Few persons take a gun into the woods during close time with any good intent. The claim by some that guns are needed for protection from wild beasts is too absurd to notice.

Such a law will keep out of our woods during the summer season a class of men who have undoubtedly been the cause of many of our forest fires.

I can suggest no change in the fire warden law but a sufficient emergency fund should be available to work with during an extremely long dry season. We should have a sufficient fund to patrol all our waterways and thoroughfares. While but \$7010 was expended during the season of 1907 it will require at least \$40,000 to do efficient work for a season like 1908. Such a season is rare but we should be prepared to meet it when it does come. \$40,000 is expended annually for the protection of our game. Is Maine's game more valuable than its forests?

EDGAR E. RING,

Forest Commissioner.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT TO REGULATE CUTTING OF TREES.

While careful and economical cutting is being observed by the larger land owners, there has been a tendency in recent years in some of the southern counties to strip the lands, in the desire for immediate returns, and to the great injury of the owners, and the water powers upon which the forests largely depend. As a result, some of the people of that section realizing the great value of their forests to the State from a commercial standpoint, the preservation of its valuable water powers, and the general utilities of public interest, asked for a law at the last session of the legislature to prohibit the cutting of spruce and pine of a size below 12 inches on the stump.

There was considerable opposition to this measure, many of the members believing that such an act would be unconstitutional. As a result, an order was passed by the legislature asking for an opinion from the supreme court of Maine as to the constitutionality of a law to restrict the cutting of trees on the wild lands of the private holders, in the interests of forestry, the preservation of water powers and rainfall and the general utilities of public interest in these domains.

The order as it was submitted to the supreme court is as follows:

Ordered, the justices of the supreme judicial court are hereby requested to give to the senate, according to the provisions of the constitution in this behalf, their opinion on the following questions, to wit:

In order to promote the common welfare of the people of Maine by preventing or diminishing injurious droughts and freshets, and by protecting, preserving and maintaining the natural water supply of the springs, streams, ponds and lakes and of the lands, and by preventing or diminishing injurious

erosion of the land and the filling up of the rivers, ponds, and lakes, and as an efficient means necessary to this end, has the legislature power under the constitution—

1. By public general law to regulate or restrict the cutting or destruction of small trees growing on wild or uncultivated land by the owner thereof without compensation therefor to such owner;

2. To prohibit, restrict or regulate the wanton, wasteful or unnecessary cutting or destruction of small trees growing on any wild or uncultivated land by the owner thereof, without compensation therefor to such owner, in case such small trees are of equal or greater actual value standing and remaining for their future growth than for immediate cutting, and such trees are not intended or sought to be cut for the purpose of clearing and improving such land for use or occupation in agriculture, mining, quarrying, manufacturing or business or for pleasure purposes or for a building site; or

3. In such manner to regulate or restrict the cutting or destruction of trees growing on wild or uncultivated lands by the owners thereof as to preserve or enhance the value of such lands and trees thereon and protect and promote the interests of such owners and the common welfare of the people?

4. In such regulation of the control, management or use of private property a taking thereof for public uses for which compensation must be made?

The opinion of the court is as follows:

To the President of the Senate:

The undersigned justices, in obedience to the requirement of the constitution, severally give the following as their advisory opinion upon the questions of law submitted to the justices of the supreme judicial court by the senate order of March 27, 1907:

We find that the legislature has by the constitution "full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defense and benefit of the people of this state, not repugnant to this constitution nor that of the United States." Constitution of Maine, Article IV, Part III, Section 1. It is for the legislature to determine from time to time the occasion and what laws and regulations are necessary or expedient for the defense and benefit of the people; and however inconvenienced,

restricted or even damaged particular persons and corporations may be, such general laws and regulations are to be held valid unless there can be pointed out some provision in the state or United States constitution which clearly prohibits them. Those we understand to be universally accepted principles of constitutional law.

As to the proposed laws and regulations named in the senate order, the only provision of the United States constitution having any possible application to such legislation by a state would seem to be that in XIV amendment. As to that provision, we think it sufficient to quote the language of the United States supreme court in *Barbier versus Connolly*, 113 United States 27, where, speaking of the XIV amendment, the court said: "But neither the amendment, broad and comprehensive as it is, nor any other amendment was designed to interfere with the power of a state, sometimes termed its 'police power,' to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education and good order of its people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the state, develop its resources and add to its wealth and prosperity." It may be added that the proposed laws and regulations would not discriminate between persons or corporations but only between things and situations, with a classification not merely arbitrary but based on real differences in the nature, situation and condition of things.

We think the only provisions in the state constitution that could be reasonably invoked against the proposed laws and regulations are the guaranteed right of "acquiring, possessing and defending property" and the provision that "private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation." (Dec. of Rights, section 1 and 21). If, however, the proposed legislation would not conflict with the latter provision, it evidently would not with the former; hence, only the latter one need be considered.

The question of what constitutes a "taking" of private property in the constitutional sense of the term has been much considered and variously decided. In the earlier cases and in the older states the provision has been construed strictly. In some states, in later cases, it has been construed more widely to include legislation formerly not considered within the provision. Still more recently however, the tendency seems to go back to

the principles enunciated in the earlier cases. In Massachusetts, one of the earliest states to adopt the constitutional provision, and in Maine, adopting the same provision in succession, the courts have uniformly considered that it was to be construed strictly as against the police power of the legislature.

Commonwealth versus Tewkesbury, 11 Met. 55, decided in 1846, was a case where the legislature prohibited the owners from removing "any stones, gravel or sand" from their beaches in Chelsea as necessary for the protection of Boston harbor. The court held that the statute did not operate to "take" property within the meaning of the constitution, but was "a just and legitimate exercise of the power of legislature to regulate and restrain such particular use of property as would be inconsistent with or injurious to the rights of the public." Commonwealth versus Alger, 7 Cush. 53, decided in 1851, was a case where the defendant was prohibited by statute from erecting and maintaining a wharf on his own land (flats) beyond certain fixed lines. The court held that the defendant's title to the land (flats) was a fee simple, and that but for statute he would have had full right to erect and maintain wharves upon any part where they would not obstruct navigation. It was not claimed that the proposed wharf would obstruct navigation, but rather admitted that it would not. The court further held, however, that the statute was within the legislative power and not forbidden by any clause in the constitution. The question was considered at length in an opinion by Chief Justice Shaw, and the principle stated as follows:

"We think it a settled principle, growing out of the nature of well ordered civil society, that every holder of property, however absolute and unqualified may be his title, holds it under the implied liability that his use of it shall be so regulated that it shall not be injurious to the equal enjoyment of others having an equal right to the enjoyment of their property, nor injurious to the rights of the community. All property in this commonwealth, as well as that in the interior as that bordering on tide waters, is derived directly or indirectly from the government and held subject to those general regulations which are necessary for the common good and general welfare. Rights of property, like all other social and conventional rights, are sub-

ject to such reasonable limitations in their enjoyment as shall prevent them from being injurious, and to such reasonable restraints and regulations established by law as the legislature, under the governing and controlling power vested in them by the constitution, may think necessary and expedient. This is very different from right of eminent domain," etc.

In the case Wadleigh versus Gilman 12 Maine, 403, decided in 1835, only 15 years after the adoption of our constitution, there was upon the plaintiff's land a wooden building. A city ordinance was passed by legislative authority prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within certain limits, which included the plaintiff's building. After the passage of the ordinance the plaintiff moved his building to another place within the same inhabited limits. The defendant, as city marshal, acting under the ordinance, entered upon the plaintiff's land, took the building down. The court held the ordinance valid and the defendant protected, and declared as follows: P. 405: "Police regulations may forbid such a use and such modifications of private property as would prove injurious to the citizens generally. This is one of the benefits which men derive from associating in communities. It may sometimes occasion inconvenience to an individual, but he has compensation in participating in the general advantage. Laws of this character are unquestionably within the scope of the legislative power without impairing any constitutional provision. It does not appropriate private property to public uses, but merely regulates its enjoyment."

In Cushman versus Smith, 34 Maine 247, decided 15 years later, in an elaborate opinion by Chief Justice Shepley, the court said of the constitutional provision in question (page 258) "The design appears to have been simply to declare that private property shall not be changed to public property, nor transferred from the owners to others for public use without just compensation." In Jordan versus Woodward, 40 Maine 317, it was said by the court at page 324: "Strictly speaking, private property can only be said to have been taken for public uses when it has been so appropriated that the public have certain and well defined rights to that use secured, as the right to use the public highway, the turnpike, the ferry, the railroad and the like."

The same doctrine was recognized in Preston versus Drew 33 Maine 558; State versus Gurney, 37 Maine 156; Boston & Maine Railroad Company versus County Commissioners, 79 Maine 386; and as late as 1905, in state versus Robb, 100 Maine 180.

There are two reasons of great weight for applying this strict construction of the constitutional provision to property in land: First, such property is not the result of productive labor, but is derived solely from the state itself, the original owner; second, the amount of land being incapable of increase, if the owners of large tracts can waste them at will without state restriction, the state and its people may be helplessly impoverished and one great purpose of government defeated.

Regarding the question submitted, in the light of the doctrine above stated (being that of Maine and Massachusetts at least) we do not think the proposed legislation would operate to "take" private property within the inhibition of the constitution. While it might restrict the owner of wild and uncultivated lands in his use of them, might delay his taking some of the product, might delay his anticipated profits, and even thereby might cause him some loss of profit, it would nevertheless leave him his lands, their product and increase, untouched, and without diminution of title, estate or quantity. He would still have large measure of control and large opportunity to realize values. He might suffer delay but not deprivation. While the use might be restricted it would not be appropriated or "taken."

The foregoing considerations lead us to the opinion at present that the proposed legislation for the purposes and with the limitations named in the senate order, would be within the legislative power and would not operate as a taking of private property for which compensation must be made.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCILIUS A. EMERY,
WM. P. WHITEHOUSE,
S. C. STROUT,
HENRY C. PEABODY,
ALBERT M. SPEAR,
LESLIE C. CORNISH.

March 10, 1908.

HISTORY OF THE WILD LANDS OF MAINE.

In arriving at a correct solution of the ancient grants and land titles in what, before the Act of Separation in 1820, was the District of Maine, and is now the State of Maine, it is necessary to outline early history.

From the very earliest times the territory of the District of Maine was in contention, and it would seem to be not too far a stretch of the imagination to assert that, from one time to another, there was a conflict over every foot of land in the District.

The part of this report which deals with these early titles and grants was taken from the chapter on "Grants and Sales of Lands," in a book entitled "Survey of Maine," written by Moses Greenleaf, Esq., and published in 1829, and from a composition in the Fourth Revision of the Maine Statutes upon the "Sources of Land Titles in Maine," of which the Hon. Charles W. Goddard of Portland, an eminent jurist and scholar, was the author.

In the year 1606 James I, of England, granted all the lands from the 40th to the 48th degrees of north latitude to the council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of the affairs of New England. The first exercise of the powers of the council as respects any of the lands within the present territory of Maine, appears to be a grant in the year 1624, of all the lands between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadahock, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason.

From a misunderstanding of this grant, or some other cause, the council made a number of other grants, and some of them as clearly outside. Most of them, however, conflicted with the Gorges and Mason rights, and long disputes were caused which retarded the settlement of the lands many years.

At the time when power was in the hands of Charles I, and the colonies for a time in his hands, a charter was granted to Gorges in 1639 of all the territory between the rivers Piscataqua and Kennebec, and the territory was designated by the name of the Province of Maine. This included all the territory claimed by Massachusetts, and many of the intermediate grants made by the council of Plymouth, but it did not long hold good. Massachusetts coming into favor again, took possession of the country and the settlers being willing to live under her jurisdiction, she for a time governed them. But after the death of Gorges grandson, to settle the claims of the heirs, and probably because the title to the lands was felt to be insecure, Massachusetts was enabled, through John Usher, to purchase the patent of Gorges for the insignificant sum of 1250 pounds sterling. In 1691, under William and Mary, the charters and rights were revised so that Massachusetts held, not only this land, but all which lay between this Province of Maine and Nova Scotia, and the limits of this land, as then laid down, were renewed and confirmed in the treaty of 1783, as the northeastern limits of the United States.

From the time of this purchase in 1674 to the peace in 1763 the Province of Maine was frequently in danger from the Indians, and, in order to protect the widely scattered settlements, Massachusetts was obliged to keep armed forces, and to expend great sums of money. Just how much no one can tell, as no records have been preserved. The outlay in the district must, however, have greatly exceeded any income. While the value of this District to Massachusetts was no doubt of political value, it was, in a pecuniary sense, a bad investment.

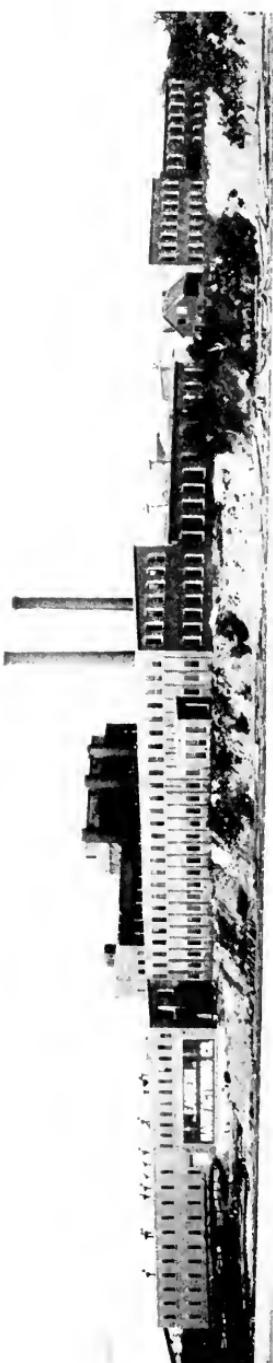
ACTS OF COUNCIL OF PLYMOUTH.

The Council of Plymouth seem to have understood very little of the geography of the country over which they exercised their jurisdiction; for it cannot be reasonably supposed that they wholly disregarded the titles they had themselves conferred; or that they intended to sow the seeds of contention among their different grantees. In the year 1629 they granted to Richard Vines, and Thomas Oldham, a tract on the west side of Saco river, extending from the sea 8 miles up the river, and 4 miles

in width. Under this grant the lands in Biddeford are still holden. They also granted a tract of similar extent, on the east side of that river, to Thomas Lewis and Richard Benyton, which is the origin of the present titles in the town of Saco; and another to Thomas Comstock, or Cammock, of 5000 acres at Black point, under which lands are now holden in the town of Scarborough.

The next year (1630) the Council made a grant to John Dy, John Smith, and others, of all the lands from Cape Porpoise 40 miles east, and extending 40 miles into the country; to which was given the name of the Province of Lyonia. This grant not only infringed the original patent to Gorges and Mason, but included the whole of those above mentioned at Saco and Scarborough. It was soon after transferred to Sir Alexander Rigby, who sent over agents to settle and govern the country. These agents made a number of grants to different persons, of lands in what are now the towns of Falmouth, Portland, Westbrook, Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, and Kennebunk port. The title to the lands, under some of these grants, became extinct by the neglect of the grantees, and the interference of other claims; but some were occupied, and the titles to the lands conveyed under the most of them has descended to the inhabitants at the present day.

In 1629 the Council made a grant to the Colony of Plymouth of a tract on the Kennebeck, extending 15 miles from the river on each side. This tract was transferred, in 1661, to Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle, and John Winslow. Their descendants and assigns afterwards associated under the name of the Kennebeck Company, and the lands are still holden under that title. The ambiguities and obscurities as to limits, usual in the grants of this council, produced long, expensive, and severe contests between the claimants under this grant, and those on its borders; the effects of which exist, in some degree, to the present day. Its southern limits were finally settled so as to leave the towns of Topsham and Woolwich, with other towns below them, on the sea coast, to other claimants; and its northern were extended to what is now the south line of Anson and Madison, and of other towns on the same parallel. Different modes of determining the distance on each side of



PLANT OF EASTERN MANUFACTURING CO., SOUTH BREWER, ME.
Manufactures annually 40,000,000 feet of spruce lumber; produces 12,000 tons of paper and 12,000 tons of pulp, per annum; employs 1000 persons, with a monthly pay roll of \$50,000.

1000

the river, also produced disputes as to its eastern and western limits; and the conflicting claims to boundaries between this and other grants, on almost every side of it, have been the fruitful sources of law-suits, expense, and unhappiness, for more than half a century. They have however been at length principally determined, either by judicial decision or compromise; and the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country since, evinces the beneficial result.

In the same year the Council also granted to Beauchamp and Leverett, a tract of about 30 miles square, on the west side of Penobscot bay and river, extending westward to Muscongus river, and northward to a line which now constitutes the southern limit of the towns of Hampden, Newburgh, Dixmont and Troy. This tract came afterwards into possession of Brigadier General Waldo, and from him descended to the family of the late General Knox. The title under this grant has been held good; but the limits assigned to it having been found too small, the deficiency was supplied by the legislature of Massachusetts, since the revolution, by a grant of all the vacant lands, then belonging to the Commonwealth, in the towns of Hampden, Bangor, Newburgh, and Hermon.

Besides the foregoing, the Council of Plymouth made but one other grant, under which any important claim has been set up and sustained, to a title in the lands. This was in 1631, to Robert Alsworth and Gyles Elbridge, of 12,000 acres at Pemaquid, with an addition of 100 acres for each settler they should procure. The title of Alsworth and Elbridge descended to Shem Drowns and others, who, in 1741, made a survey of about 70 or 80,000 acres as within their patent, including the town of Bristol, with part of the towns of New-Castle and Nobleborough. Opposed to this were claims under grants made by Colonel Dunbar, or Dungan, Governor of the colony of Pemaquid, under the authority of the Duke of York; also other grants and deeds, from Indians to Walter Phillips and others, subdivided and transmitted to different claimants, known in late days under the names severally of the Brown, Tappan, Vaughan and Waldo claims. These different claims conflicted with each other, as well as with others in their vicinity, and eventually produced much perplexity, expense, and distress, both to the inhabitants and the claimants; but at length were generally

settled by mutual compromise, under a resolution of Massachusetts, passed in 1811; the Commonwealth agreeing, in order to relieve and quiet actual settlers, to indemnify the claimants, in certain specified cases, by grants of an equivalent in other unoccupied lands.

The amount of the lands of which the titles, derived from the foregoing grants and patents, have been holden to be good, or which have been established to the possessor, appears from the inventory of 1820, to be about 1,758,545 acres, including however some small parcels, derived from Indian deeds, of lands bordering on and intermixed with some of them; and including also some part of the part of the larger parcels under Indian deeds between the Kennebeck and Pemaquid, and south of the Plymouth patent. It is known however, that of the inventories returned by the several towns in 1820, many were deficient; and a computation of the amount of this deficiency, in each county, is given in the recapitulation of table I of this chapter. The proportion of this computed deficiency, which belongs to the towns included under the grants before mentioned, cannot be accurately ascertained; but is supposed to be rather over 179,000 acres; which, added to the quantity actually returned, makes about 1,965,000 acres, to which neither the sale to Massachusetts by Gorges, nor the charter of William and Mary, ever actually gave the right of soil, but only the jurisdiction.

Besides this, there were other tracts, the right to the soil of which had passed away, and therefore need not be here noticed.

RETROSPECT OF HISTORY.

From a retrospect of the history of that period, it will appear that, antecedent to the establishment of the title of Massachusetts by the charter of William and Mary, that colony had found it expedient to encourage the purchase of lands, from the Indians, at least so far as to allow of some degree of validity to their deeds, especially when accompanied with actual possession and continued occupancy.

The Indian deeds which have been allowed to be valid, and under which lands are still holden, are stated by Governor Sullivan, whose professional researches gave him the most extensive means of ascertaining correctly, to be the following.

The first in the year 1643, to Humphrey Chadbourne, of a tract now in the town of South Berwick. In the same year another tract to Broughton. In 1650 another to Thomas Spencer. These were all in Kittery, which then included also the towns of South Berwick, and Berwick, though the limits, as they at present exist, do not appear to have been exactly defined.

Proceeding eastward, the next conveyance by the Indians is of two tracts on Saco river, made in 1660 and 1661, to Walter Phillips. These grants were very indefinite in their limits, and the extent of country intended to be conveyed is not easy, at the present day, to ascertain. They cover the former grant to Vines and Oldham, and probably that to Lewis and Benython, but do not appear to have been used as adversary to those grants. Three other deeds from the Indians, viz., one to Bush and Turbell of 4 miles square, in the present town of Lyman, one to Francis Small, of the lands between the great and little Ossipee rivers, and another to Francis Small and Nicholas Shapleigh, of lands in Shapleigh, appear some of them to set some limits to the indefinite extent of those to Phillips, and, with that, included nearly the whole of the interior of the present county of York, with the exception of some few smaller tracts and parcels, which were afterwards sold by Massachusetts. Eastward of these, was a grant to John Alger, of a tract in Scarborough, the title under which is still good.

In 1654, a deed was obtained from the Indians to Thomas Purchase, of a tract on Androscoggin river, which has since been known by the name of the Pejepscot claim. The limits of this tract interfered with other titles, and were strongly contested; and after long and expensive law-suits, were finally determined to extend as high up the river as to Minot, on the west, and Leeds on the east sides. Besides this, the towns on the Kennebeck, and the sea-coast, to Damariscotta, were all covered by different purchases from the Indians, in smaller parcels, between the years 1643 and 1666. The boundaries of these purchases, being, in general, loosely defined, and interfering with each other, as well as with the grants from the Council of Plymouth, formed fruitful sources of litigation and distress; and it was not until long after the revolution, that the conflicting claims became, in any degree, defined and limited,

so that the inhabitants under them could feel assured that they were not liable to be disturbed in the enjoyment of their possessions, by new claims continually arising, after they had once supposed all to be settled.

The whole territory covered by these Indian grants, so far as they have been adjudged valid, and constitute the basis of the titles under which the present possessors hold their lands, appears by the inventory of 1820, to contain about 491,000 acres. This inventory, however, falls below the true quantity, which, from such data as could be obtained, is supposed to be not far from 540,000 acres, including however some smaller parcels intermixed with them, as before mentioned.

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch of the grants from the crown, and Council of Plymouth, and the claims under Indian deeds, that, out of the territory purchased of Gorges, by Massachusetts, in 1674, and the additional territory included in the charter of William and Mary, in 1691, about 2,500,000 acres were covered by previous grants, the titles under a part of which were then admitted, and the remainder have been since adjudged to be good; and which, of course, never passed into the hands of the colony, as proprietors of the soil. These lands, with but trifling exceptions, occupy the whole of the present county of York, all the sea-coast of Cumberland, the whole of Lincoln and Waldo, the greatest part of Kennebeck, and upwards of 200,000 acres in Somerset, embracing the whole of that part of the country which was settled prior to the war of 1756, and much the largest part of that which was settled before the revolution. The province therefore derived no benefit whatever from any sales of the lands for nearly 100 years from the first purchase, and very little for many years afterwards.

Besides grants and Indian deeds before mentioned, which have been acknowledged to be valid, as conveying the titles to the soil of so large a portion of the State, there were several made under the authority of the crown of France, in the eastern part of the State, while it remained in her possession. The records of these however were all removed at the final evacuation of the country by the French, and no claim has since been made to any title under them, except in one instance. After the revolution, while the grateful feelings of the American peo-

ple towards France were at their height, and they were disposed to view, with the most favorable eye, any claims of that nation, an application was made to the government of Massachusetts, for confirmation, or indemnity, for a grant made in April, 1691, by Louis XIV of France, to Monsieur de la Motte Cadillac. This grant had become obsolete, and a part of the land now claimed under it was occupied under the authority of Massachusetts. The feelings of the government however, were friendly to the applicants, and their claim was admitted so far as to release, to Monsieur and Madame De Gregoire, the latter of whom was a descendant and heir of Cadillac, all the land, within its limits, which then remained at the disposal of the Commonwealth. This included the present town of Trenton, with part of the towns of Sullivan, Ellsworth, Hancock, Eden and Mount Desert, with the islands in front of them to the main ocean; containing, exclusive of the lands occupied by settlers, and by grants which had been previously confirmed, about 50,000 acres.

Notwithstanding the annexation of Acadia to the province of Maine, and its assignment to Massachusetts, by the charter of William and Mary: still the titles to its soil and jurisdiction were at times contested by the French, who had made settlement at and eastward of the Penobscot. Massachusetts derived no benefit from the lands; but was engaged in disputes and contests with the French settlers and claimants, for many years; and there were no effective settlements nor grants of land made by the province, until near the close of the war of 1756. At this time grants were made, embracing all the towns on the navigable waters of the east side of Penobscot river, and the sea coast, from Bucksport to Machias inclusive, with the exception of the town of Jonesborough. The power of the province being restricted by the charter of 1691, these grants were conditional, being incomplete unless subsequently confirmed by the crown; but the troubles which preceded the revolution soon came on, and the grants remained until after the peace of 1783, when they were confirmed by Massachusetts. The whole quantity of the land contained in them, in the aggregate, including also the French grant confirmed to De Gregoire, and the lands within them occupied by actual settlers previous to the confirma-

tion, is stated, in the inventory of 1820, to be 354,912 acres. These returns however exhibit deficiencies, which are, partly ascertained, and partly computed to be, about 46,000 acres; making the whole of the lands, east of the Penobscot, alienated prior to the revolution, to be about 400,900 acres; about 60,000 of which was for a claim originating prior to the charter of William and Mary.

OTHER GRANTS.

In the western parts of the State, there were other grants made during the same period. These were made absolutely, and were principally subsequent to the peace of 1763, though some were earlier. A considerable part of the whole of those granted during this period, both absolutely and conditionally, were as indemnities for claims, of various descriptions, against the Province, for military and other services; though some were sales for present or future considerations; and most of them were made with a view to promote immediate settlements, and actually were settled to a considerable extent.

These grants included all the present county of Cumberland, except the towns on the sea coast, which had been granted under Gorges and Rigby, and a few detached strips and parcels of small amount; with 12 townships, amounting to about 310,000 acres, in Oxford; and several tracts in York, some of which were of considerable extent, not covered by the claims under the Indian deeds and other grants, before alluded to, which occupied the principal part of that county. The whole quantity contained in these grants collectively, in the western section of the State, as near as can be at present ascertained, is nearly 750,000 acres.

Those acquainted with the inaccuracy of a large portion of the original surveys made in all parts of the State, will perceive the difficulty of obtaining a correct account of the quantity of the lands included in the various ancient grants which have been mentioned. It might be supposed, however, that the law requiring a statement under oath, of the quantity of land, of every description, in every town, would have produced an amount, so far at least as respected the towns which have been sometime settled, and repeatedly surveyed, which might be relied on as perfectly accurate; yet it is found that, in about

60 towns, respecting which there were other means of determining the true quantity, the account rendered in the returns of 1820 were, in the aggregate, about 191,000 acres deficient. This deficiency has been made the basis of computing that of the rest; yet, even with this aid, there is still much uncertainty, and different modes of computation give somewhat different results. From the method which is considered the most nearly accurate, it is computed that the quantity of land contained in the tracts which are now holden under the ancient grants from the Council of Plymouth, and those under purchases originally from the Indians, including also some smaller tracts intermixed with them, and which could not easily be ascertained separately, is not far from 2,481,000 acres; and the quantity alienated by the Province of Massachusetts, after the charter of 1691, and prior to the peace of 1783, is computed to be about 1,304,500 acres, making, in the whole quantity alienated before the territory came fully into the possession of the Commonwealth, 3,785,000 acres. Other modes of estimating the quantity make it about 130,000 acres less, and some make it rather more; but the former is thought to be nearest the truth.

LATER SALES AND GRANTS.

The foregoing account, though comparatively of less moment at the present day, yet it is thought will not be uninteresting nor improper as introductory to a more specific and detailed account of the sales and grants which have been since made, and which form part of a system or systems in the political economy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and more recently, of the State of Maine, respecting which their citizens have, at times, felt a strong interest, and the results of which may have had, and may still have, important relations to their fiscal concerns, and to the general wealth and resources of the State.

As the termination of the long and arduous struggle for the independence of the nation, Massachusetts found herself a sovereign state, it is true; possessing in common with the other states, her proportion of materials for a great and powerful empire; but at that time, exhausted by the efforts and sufferings of the war—her people borne down with the weight of taxes—her treasury empty—her credit that of a bankrupt—her

paper currency worth, in the market, scarcely 10 per cent of its normal value—her commerce next to nothing—her utmost exertions barely able to discharge the ordinary expenses of government, in time of peace; and no resources for the payment of the debts created by the war, except what might possibly be derived from the sales of her wild lands, or from direct taxes on the people. The latter they had already borne to the extent of their ability, and they could not be increased. The former seemed to promise some relief.

THE LOTTERY SALE.

The attention of the legislature was, at an early period, called by Governor Hancock, to the eastern lands, as a fund from which they might hope to obtain some relief from the pressure of the public debt. Accordingly in 1783 a land office was established, and measures were taken to survey the lands, and open them to the market. In 1786, finding that the sales proceeded slowly—the public debt still unpaid, and accumulating—and the credit of the Commonwealth below par, the legislature resolved to make an effort to redeem the public debt, by a lottery sale of 50 townships, which had been recently surveyed, between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. The land intended to be sold was represented by 2720 tickets, the price of each of which was fixed at 60 pounds, payable partly in specie, and partly in evidence of the public debt, or what were termed consolidated securities; by which it was expected to redeem upwards of half a million dollars of the debt.

The effects of the war, however, were too recent, and the value of the lands too little known, and too lightly esteemed, to encourage very extensive purchases at that time, and the tickets in the land lottery were not all disposed of. At the conclusion of the sales it was found that but 437 tickets were sold, which had produced the sum of 26,220 pounds, or equal to \$87,400. On the drawing of the lottery the prize lots amounted to 165,280 acres. The average price therefore received for these lands, was nearly 52 cents per acre.

The sales still continued slowly, for a number of years, until the increasing prosperity of the country, and a farther acquaintance with the intrinsic value of land, excited the attention of

purchasers and speculators; when sales were made so extensively that, in 1795, the legislature found it expedient to put a stop to them entirely.

About the year 1790, the value of the lands was rising fast in the public estimation, and the attention of those who were interested in the establishment of literary, and other public institutions, was attracted towards them, as a fund from which the legislature might easily endow those institutions, without any burden upon the community. Applications were accordingly made for those objects, and lands were readily granted.

After the sales were suspended in 1795, the thirst for speculation not subsiding, and having no longer any opportunity to gratify itself, by purchasing from the Commonwealth, it incorporated itself with the ardor which was then exhibited for the establishment and endowment of literary institutions; and applications for grants of land, for their endowment and support, increased, and were not frequently rejected. Other objects however soon came in for their share; and, for a time, the legislature was continually, and, in general, successfully importuned, not only for grants to colleges, academies and schools; but to roads, bridges, canals and other purposes. A large proportion of these grants were immediately purchased of the trustees of the institutions to which they were made; but some of them still remain in the hands of the original grantees. It was found after a time, that more land had been thrown into the market than the exigencies of the country, for the time, required; more purchases had been made with a view to a speedy profit from re-sales in smaller parcels to actual settlers, than was sufficient to meet the demand of the increasing population; and more families were contracted to be placed, in a given time, on the lands thus purchased, than could easily be obtained. Of course the fever for speculation abated, and the purchasers were left at leisure to employ themselves in improving the value of their property, or waiting until the progress of the population of the country should bring it again into demand.

MAINE'S PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

The present State of Maine at the time of this consolidation, consisted of three principal divisions:

I.—The original "Province of Maine" granted by Charles I to Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1639, extending from the New Hampshire line to the Sagadahock or Kennebeck and one hundred and twenty miles into the interior, which his grandson Ferdinando Gorges sold to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1677.

II.—The Province of Sagadahock between the Kennebeck river and Nova Scotia, and extending "Northward to the river of Canada," or latitude 48° , embracing not only the second principality in the eight great divisions of 1635, lying between the Kennebeck river and Pemaquid, but the ducal province of James II, (as Duke of York) being the rest of the whole territory between Pemaquid and the St. Croix, which had reverted to the crown on his abdication in 1688.

III.—The territory north of the original grant to Gorges, between the northern limit of his patent and the Canada line.*

As the Palatine Province of Maine was limited to one hundred and twenty miles from the sea, it may be asked how the Colony of Massachusetts Bay could, either by its purchase from Gorges or under the charter of William and Mary, acquire title to that considerable territory in the northwestern corner of the present State of Maine, between the northerly line of Gorges' Province and the Canadian boundary, as conceded by the treaty of independence.

Perhaps no better answer can be readily given than that of the learned attorney general of Massachusetts, in the first year of this century; the question "is not of much consequence."†

The Province Charter of Massachusetts Bay continued to be the foundation and ordinance of civil government in Massachusetts and Maine for eighty-eight years, until the adoption of a Republican Constitution by the parent Commonwealth, October 25, 1780. (N. S.)

With the consolidation of 1692 disappeared, the ephemeral counties of Somerset, Cornwall and Devonshire, and the county

* Ibid., pp. 590-603.

† Sullivan, p. 48.

of York which was created by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Lord Palatine of the Province of Maine, in 1640, and the first volume of whose records begins with the court opened at Saco, June 25, under the charter of Charles I embraced the whole of Maine until November 2, 1760, when the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were created by an act of the Provincial Legislature.

The formation of a Republican Constitution by the people of Massachusetts Bay and the recognition of that Commonwealth as an independent state within three years afterward seem to have inspired in the inhabitants of Maine a desire for a separation. Indeed, as early as 1778 the Continental Congress had divided Massachusetts into three districts, the Southern, Middle and Northern, the last embracing the three eastern counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, which thus acquired a distinctive name, "The District of Maine," which it retained until the separation. Twelve years later the First Federal Congress re-established the same division under the National Constitution.

MAINE BECOMES A STATE.

By an act passed June 19, the General Court directed the voters of Maine to vote on the question July 24, and if the majority in favor of separation should exceed 1,500, the governor was authorized to proclaim the result and to direct the towns at the September election to choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

August 24 Governor Brooks made proclamation that separation had been carried by the requisite majority of 9,959 to 7,132, and issued his call for a Convention. The delegates chosen the next month assembled in Convention at Portland, October 11, and organized by electing William King, President, and Robert C. Vose, Secretary.

The Convention completed the proposed Constitution October 29 and adjourned to January 5, 1820, after submitting it to the people in townmeeting to be held December 6, 1819.

On re-assembling, the Convention found that the Constitution had been adopted by a large majority and announced the result to the people of Maine as did Governor Brooks in his message to the General Court of Massachusetts. The Convention also applied to Congress for admission which was granted by act

of March 3, 1820, and Maine became an Independent State of the Union March 15, 1820.

During its connection with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, six new counties were incorporated within the District of Maine, viz.: Hancock and Washington, May 2, 1790, by act of June 25, 1789; Kennebeck, April 1, 1799, by act of February 20, 1799; Oxford, by act of March 4, 1805; Somerset, June 1, 1809, by act of March 1, 1809; Penobscot, April 1, 1816, by act of February 15, 1816.

Since its independent existence, seven other counties have been organized in Maine, viz.: Waldo, July 4, 1827, by act of February 7, 1827; Franklin, May 9, 1838, by act of March 20, 1838; Piscataquis, May 1, 1838, by act of March 23, 1838; Aroostook, May 2, 1839, by act of March 16, 1839; Androscoggin, March 31, 1854, by act of March 18, 1854; Sagadahoc, April 2, 1854, by act of April 4, 1854; Knox, April 1, 1860, by act of March 5, 1860; being in all sixteen counties.

In conclusion it may be said that private land titles in Maine are derived from six principal sources.

I—Possession.

II—Indian deeds.

III—The patent of the French King Louis XIV, in 1603, to Monsieur de la Motte Cadillac, substantially confirmed by a Resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay passed July 6, 1787.

IV—The Great Charter of New England granted by James I, King of England, to the North Virginia or Plymouth Colony, issued November 3, 1620; through divers grants from the Plymouth Council before the surrender of its charter in 1635, viz.:—between 1622 and 1632.

V—The Provincial Charter granted by Charles I, King of England, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, April 3, 1639; through sundry grants from Gorges prior to the sale of his charter by his grandson Ferdinando Gorges to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1677, and through grants directly from the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and the Province and state of Massachusetts after said sale.

VI—The Royal Charter issued by Charles I to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, March 4, 1628; through grants directly

from the colony after its assertion of a claim thereunder to latitude $43^{\circ} 43' 12''$ and to $43^{\circ} 49' 12''$ in 1652 and 1673.

The Political Sovereignty and Authority of Government in Maine is derived of course, directly from the act of Congress admitting Maine into the Union, passed March 3, 1820, and the consent of Massachusetts expressed in the act of its General Court passed June 19, 1819.

The Independence of Massachusetts itself rests upon the Declaration of the Continental Congress, adopted July 4, 1776.

But the Province of Massachusetts Bay which sent its delegates to the Congress was chartered by William and Mary, October 7, 1691, which charter is, strictly speaking, the basis of the government of the states of Massachusetts and Maine.

Yet the germs of the State of Maine are to be found in King James' grant to the North Virginia of Plymouth Colony, issued November 3, 1620, and to the Pilgrim Colony of Massachusetts, dated June 1, 1621, and what is known as the Warwick Patent to the Pilgrims issued in 1629-30;—in the two grants of his son Charles I, one to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, dated April 3, 1639, and purchased by Massachusetts Bay in 1677, and the other to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, March 4, 1628-9; in the extinction by conquest of the claim maintained by France to the eastern part of Maine until the capture of Canada by the British government in 1759: and in the terms of the Treaty of Independence of September 3, 1783, by which Great Britain conceded to the United States a boundary which included within the limits of the District of Maine a portion of territory in the northwest extending beyond the terms of any prior grant from the British Crown, but which was curtailed on the northeast by releasing to Great Britain its territory northerly of the river St. John, in the settlement of the northeastern boundary in 1842.

(NOTE.—Those who are interested in the subject of these ancient grants and titles will find of value a report written by Oliver Frost in pursuance of a resolve of the legislature of 1838. This article will be found in the Public Documents of that year, and also in connection with the report of the land agent for that date.

SALES AND SETTLEMENT.

Attention of the people of Maine has frequently been called to the so called wild lands of the State. It is a matter of great importance and one upon which from time to time much has been written.

The history of these lands, their sales and their settlement, is probably known comparatively to few people, although this history is plainly and accurately recorded. But the complicated and widely scattered records have made it a tedious study, and hard to gather up, and the matter has been left to comparative obscurity. On this account there has been more or less misunderstanding of this subject which has led to erroneous statements, and false conclusions. From the time Maine became a state in 1820 to the present time the State has never parted with a single acre of land, except upon legislative authority.

When the District of Maine was a wilderness, and adjunct of Massachusetts its wild lands, covered at that time with unbroken forests, were recognized as a valuable resource which could be turned to the benefit of the State. In that early time, grants of lands varying in size and proximity to the settlements in northern Massachusetts, were used, instead of cash payments, in the settlement of debts incurred by the state. In fact the lack of ready money often made it necessary for Massachusetts to offer grants of lands in the District of Maine for almost every conceivable purpose of trade.

Grants of lands were given the widows of soldiers in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, in lieu of pensions. Schools and academies were endowed with acres of forest lands, and, in such cases whole townships were laid out in the unknown wilds of Maine. State improvements like roads, the building of mills and the promotion of other enterprises were often paid for by the selling of lands in this region, and the custom became quite prevalent of petitioning the legislature of Massachusetts for a section of some township of the District of Maine, in recognition of services rendered the state of Massachusetts by individuals, or by corporate bodies. Even payments for the preaching and the spread of the Gospel was paid for with wild lands, and the records contain resolves for the granting of these lands for ministerial purposes.

So firmly fixed had become this custom, that in later years, when Maine had become a separate state, her citizens depended largely upon the revenue from the wild lands. For years the new state depended upon the sales of lands and timber for money to pay current expenses. Public institutions, like schools and colleges, were endowed with lands, citizens were by this means helped individually and collectively, and, when the state house was constructed, twelve townships of land were sold by act of the legislature, the proceeds being used for the erection of the building.

Even after Maine became a state little was known of the great tracts of lands in the northern and eastern sections. Very erroneous opinions were held in relation to the value of these lands. Some considered they were of little value, and others looked upon them as being very rich in resources. It is an interesting fact that, when the famous Bingham purchase was made in 1793, the price per acre was only 12 1-2 cents an acre. This tract comprised 1,000,000 acres on the Kennebec, and 1,107,396 between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. In 1816, one supposed to be an authority, in writing of this tract, said: "In the tract on the Kennebec are a few good townships, but most of it is mountainous and barren." This man estimated that the land was not worth over 17 cents an acre, and declared its entire value was not over 12 cents per acre.

In later times the wild lands were not regarded as being of what might be termed great value. In 1860 a commission was appointed by the legislature to ascertain the number of acres of land in the State and its value. The chairman, E. Wells, reported as follows on the lands in the eight counties where the most of them were located:

Counties.	Acres.	Valuation.
Aroostook	2,859,497	\$679,921
Franklin	428,520	88,350
Hancock	344,520	210,875
Oxford	271,934	57,500
Penobscot	847,442	167,100
Piscataquis	1,768,683	374,575
Somerset	1,190,425	259,020
Washington	762,840	447,645
Grand total	8,473,861	\$2,284,986

ESTIMATES OF VALUE OF LAND.

The entire amount of lands were thus valued at a little over 26 cents an acre. At that time the State tax was .00125, and the revenue to the State from these lands was \$28,562.10.

In 1906 the State board of assessors gave the amount and value of the wild lands in the same eight counties as follows:

Counties.	Acres.	Value.
Aroostook	2,596,856	\$9,269,912
Franklin	552,731	2,810,969
Hancock	362,634	1,078,109
Oxford	344,965	2,479,273
Penobscot	846,509	3,087,757
Piscataquis	2,011,528	8,653,633
Somerset	1,734,942	7,119,707
Washington	658,954	1,923,941
Total	9,129,119	\$36,423,301

The State tax is now three mills, and the revenue to the State from these lands is \$109,269.91. The valuation placed on the lands is about \$4 per acre.

Shortly after the Revolutionary War the legislature of Massachusetts established a land office, and agents were appointed, with authority to survey and sell lands to the best advantage. About that time some men came to the conclusion that investments in wild lands were surest and best for speculative profit, and so in a few years there were sold to various men 80 townships, besides small parcels, and two large tracts comprising over 2,000,000 acres sold in 1793 to William Bingham. In 1795 it was found that the sales of lands had become so enormous that the legislature voted to suspend further sales of the lands only so far as it was necessary to carry out existing contracts. From 1785 to 1812, inclusive, Massachusetts sold 4,086,292 acres of land for which the state received \$818,691.14. During that time the lowest price received for land was 12 1-2 cents an acre, the Bingham purchase, and the highest amount received was \$3.10 per acre in the year 1810 when only 189 acres, which were evidently of some particular value, were sold. The average price during that period was 20 cents an acre.

It is interesting to note the estimates which were made of the value of these lands in those early days. One of the earliest writers and authorities on this subject of wild lands was Moses Greenleaf of Williamsburg, who was one of the early settlers of the District of Maine, coming when a lad of 13 with his parents from Newburyport to Gloucester. He became intensely interested in the development of the District of Maine and devoted his life to its betterment. In 1816 he wrote a work entitled, "Statistical View of Maine," which attracted widespread attention, and no doubt did more to furnish knowledge regarding the District of Maine than any other thing which had been done up to that time. In 1828 was published another book, of which he was the author, "A Survey of the State of Maine, Reference to its Geographical Features, Statistics and Political Economy." With this he published a map, the first correct one ever made of the District. Mr. Greenleaf has justly been called the "Maker of the State of Maine," and also "Maine's First Map-maker."

In 1813 Charles Hammond, Esq., in behalf of the legislature of that time, which had appointed a committee to obtain information about the District of Maine, on account of the information possessed by Mr. Greenleaf propounded to him the following questions:

"What is the quantity of land in the District of Maine, probable estimate?

"What proportion of that land is settleable, supposing it laid in 100 acre lots?

"Where is the largest body of good land—what is its quantity, and its distance from navigation?

"What is the proportion of settleable land, as above—where is the second largest quantity,—and its distance—what quality?

Proportion

3rd largest quantity—

Proportion

4th largest quantity—

Proportion

"What proportion, encouragement being equal, will find its nearest mart at Bangor—Hallowell—Passamaquoddy—Frederickton—Quebec?

"What is the opportunity for diverting the current from Frederickton and Quebec to ports within this district?

Mr. Greenleaf in a communication dated Williamsburg, December 29, 1813, answered these questions. He stated that the District of Maine then comprised about 34,680 square miles of which 16,175 square miles are already sold and located. There was then still in the possession of the Commonwealth 18,508 square miles, of 11,845,200 acres, out of which about 430,000 acres had been reserved for the Penobscot Indians, and probably about 45,000 acres were occupied by a number of French on the St. John which was then in the county of Hancock. Mr. Greenleaf gave it as his opinion that 11,000,000 constituted the disposable fund of the Commonwealth in eastern lands. He gave it as his opinion that the five nearest markets would probably attract to themselves the populations of sections containing very nearly the number of acres subjoined:

Augusta—on the Kennebec	619,000	acres
Bangor—on the Penobscot	3,745,300	"
Passamaquoddy	220,800	"
Frederickton	5,913,600	"
Quebec	1,344,000	"
<hr/>		
Total	11,843,000	

Mr Greenleaf urged that unless measures were taken to open in the best possible manner communication by land and water from Bangor and Augusta into the heart of the territory, the people would be obliged to depend upon foreign markets for their supplies, and that "this state, as well as the nation, will thus lose all the benefit resulting from the interchange of products between this part of its own commercial and agricultural population."

Mr. Greenleaf said that the central part of this body of land due north of Bangor, distant about 100 miles in a straight line. The most central point of communication with much of the largest part of the interior is about ten degrees west from Bangor, and distant about 100 miles in a straight line. On account of the intervention of lakes and mountains the nearest practicable route to this point must pass between the Spencer mountains, north. Mr. Greenleaf continuing this report says:

"From this point there are good water communications in different directions exceeding 290 miles, through the state lands alone, with only four portages, the longest of which does not exceed two miles. Considering the county in sections, referring to the quality of the good land and proportion, it appears that of the section immediately west of Moosehead lake containing about 276,000 acres, one-third is good land. The whole tract west of this, (about 849,000 acres, including that in the county of Oxford,) is mountainous, and about one-fourth good land.

"Between Moosehead lake and the East Branch of Penobscot, including a tract north of this, about the heads of the Aroostook, about 1,160,000 acres, of which one-third may be considered good land; this tract is generally mountainous, and not so rugged as the tract last mentioned.

"Between Penobscot, Schoodic and Mattawamkeag, generally level, say about 640,000 acres, one-half good land.

"North of Mattawamkeag is a tract of low, swampy land, about 300,000 acres of which probably not more than one-fourth is good land, and about 1,400,000 acres of which one-half is good.

"In the N. E. corner of the district is a mountainous tract probably 780,000 acres, quality unknown.

"The remaining land, about 6,400,000 acres, on the waters of St. John and the northwestern branches of the Penobscot, is a continued body of good land, extending from the eastern to the northwestern frontier of which *three-fourths* is good land. The eastern part is generally level, the western rises in large swells, there are no mountains of consequence from the ten townships laid out on the Kennebec road until very near the northeastern extremity. The most central part of the good land in this tract is rather west of the meridian of Bangor.

"The tract on the eastern frontier can be made most easily accessible to settlers, only from the St. John. The remainder may be easily made accessible both by land and water, from parts already settled within the district.

"In estimating the different proportions of good land as above described, reference is had only to land of the first quality in the several sections, the proportions between third, fourth, and so on, have not been so much the objects of my research and there-

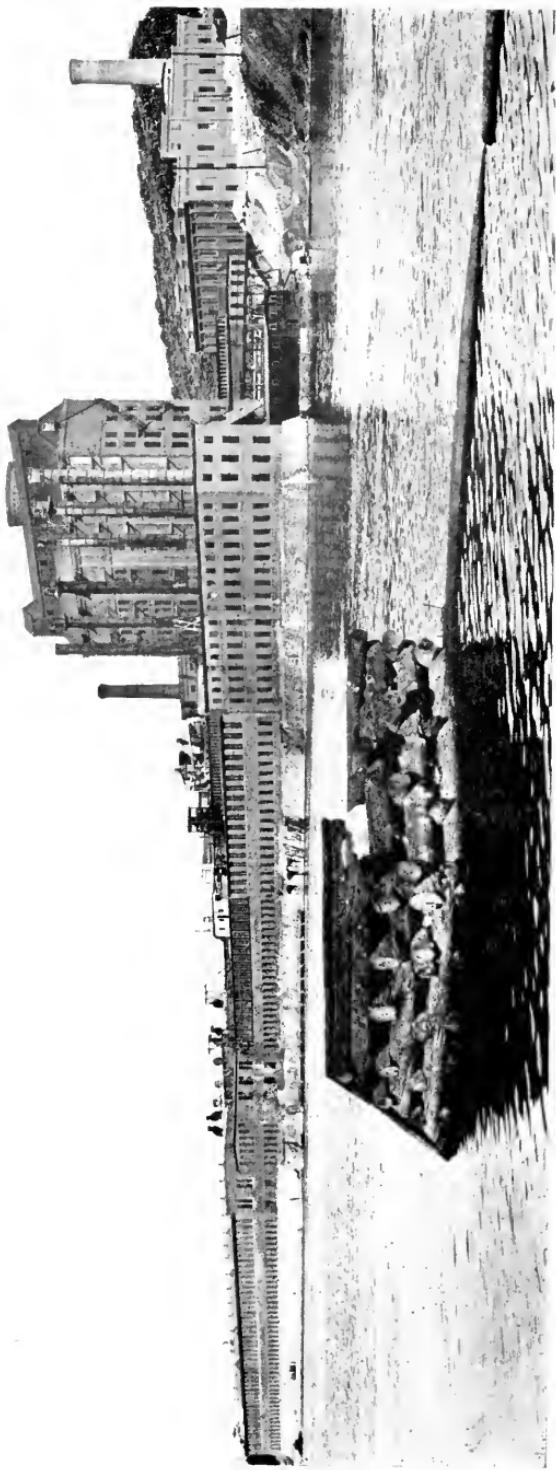
fore I can only conjecture them. They may perhaps be the best by comparison of the parts of the district already known.

"From ten years of interested observation and the concurrent opinion of all with whom I have had opportunity to converse and on whose judgment I could rely, I am convinced that to fill the interior of the District rapidly with inhabitants, nothing is more necessary than good roads, and liberal terms of sale—that on this subject parsimony is real waste, and an extensive, liberal and vigorous system of improvement the only true economy.

GREENLEAF'S REPORT.

Mr. Greenleaf was among those who were intensely and partisanly interested in the proposed separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and, in 1816, when this matter was before the legislature, published his first book, one of the objects of which was to give the members of the General Court information regarding the District. This report was recognized as containing extremely valuable and accurate statements concerning the District about which at that time comparatively very little was known by Massachusetts people. Even those who were the best informed thought of Maine, if they thought about it at all, as an unknown and almost useless annex of their Commonwealth. Mr. Greenleaf in this report among other things said:

"More than three-fourths of the land in Maine is yet a wilderness, and is owned principally by the state of Massachusetts; the remainder by different individuals, who have purchased wholly with a view to profit by re-sales, and not for the purpose of cultivation. The rest may be considered generally as in the hands of the cultivators. It will be necessary to consider these two as separate classes; and it will be sufficiently exact for the present purpose if all the land in the incorporated towns and plantations is classed, as in the hands of the cultivators, and valued according to its estimated net income; and the remainder as belonging to the State, and to be valued only by the product of its future sales. The quantities belonging to each class are as follows:



PLANT OF HOLLEY, WINSLOW & WHITNEY CO., WINSLOW, ME.
Annual product of Winslow and Gardiner mills, 62,000 tons of paper; consume annually 50,000,000 feet of spruce; employs 850 people, with a
weekly pay roll of \$10,300

Counties.	In towns and pl. not incorp'd.	Acres.			Totals.
		Not incorporated or settled.	Owned by pri- vate persons.	Owned by State.	
York	472,563				472,563
Oxford	604,230	859,273	1,127,000		2,660,533
Cumberland	471,705				471,705
Lincoln	643,782				643,782
Kennebec	647,179	36,000			683,179
Somerset	561,023	920,965	3,198,800		4,680,498
Hancock	570,490	115,200			685,700
Penobscot	487,040	1,281,860	6,233,400		8,003,100
Washington	392,314	1,039,000	1,220,500		2,651,814
	—————	—————	—————	—————	—————
Total 1st class....	4,850,356				4,850,356
Total 2d class....		4,252,298	11,779,700		16,031,998

"There is yet in Maine unsettled land enough for about 650 good townships, the largest part of which belongs to the State."

At that time Mr. Greenleaf estimated the 16,000,000 acres of wild lands in the district to be worth 17 1-2 cents an acre. Writing from Williamsburg on March 31, 1825, five years after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, Mr. Greenleaf said in relation to the value of lands in that part of the state: "Twenty years ago land in this vicinity was worth or would sell for, one dollar per acre by the township, and everybody thought it would be rising. For fifteen years it has been constantly on the decline, however, and can now be bought in abundance for from 15 to 30 cents per acre. We may look for the cause of this in something beside the intrinsic value of the land, for that is the same now as ever, and to inquire whether the same or any other reason will operate to keep it down longer."

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

In order to show the sentiment of the people of that time in relation to the manner of conducting the business of the public lands the following from this communication of Mr. Greenleaf is of interest:

"During the high excitement of political parties, the subject of the management of the public lands, and the selling of them

to large proprietors afforded a very convenient argument in the hands of one party, to array the multitude of Maine against old Massachusetts and against all non-resident proprietors. When the question of separation came up the same argument was renewed and pressed with great force, and it has long been maintained by the large majority of the people of Maine, and its government are wrought by the belief, which is supported by their pride, their prejudice as well as by their judgment, (they suppose) that it is morally as well as politically wrong to sell land in any quantity larger than for the immediate improvement by one man, and that it is morally and politically right to compel every person who is so fortunate as to own a township, to sell it at any rate and at the lowest prices, whether he can afford it or not. And the sin of owning, or being agent for a township of land, is one not to be forgiven, (with many). This manifests itself in our elections, our laws, and our trials by jury. I say this in general, though there are instances in which it does not apply."

LAND ALIENATED BY MASSACHUSETTS.

The following tables, compiled by Mr. Greenleaf, give a statement of all the lands which had been alienated in Maine prior to 1820:

YORK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Biddeford.....	15,608	
Eliot.....	11,239	
Kittery.....	11,160	
Kennebunk.....	17,414	Ancient Grants from Crown and Lords Proprietors.
Saco.....	19,720	
Wells.....	28,379	
York.....	31,788	
	135,308	
Kennebunkport.....	18,953	Crown Proprietors and Indian Grants.
Alfred.....	12,058	
Berwick.....	25,769	
Buxton.....	22,617	
Cornish.....	10,378	
Hollis.....	26,260	
Lebanon.....	23,558	
Lyman.....	21,630	
Limerick.....	12,683	
Limington.....	23,375	
Newfield.....	14,427	
Parsonsfield.....	29,502	
Shapleigh.....	43,212	
Sanford.....	20,015	
South Berwick.....	9,655	
Waterborough.....	26,358	
	321,587	
Total of the county...	475,848	

Chiefly, or wholly, Indian deeds, adjudged valid.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Cape Elizabeth.....	12,881	
Falmouth.....	14,918	
Portland	2,158	
Scarborough.....	30,634	Ancient Crown, Proprietors, and Indian Grants.
Westbrook.....	17,063	
Freeport.....	18,661	
North Yarmouth.....	35,373	
Pownal.....	12,224	
	143,912	
Brunswick.....	23,009	
Danville.....	12,873	Indian Deeds.
Durham.....	16,091	
Harpswell.....	11,495	
	64,368	
Baldwin.....	44,865	
Bridgton.....	25,590	
Gorham.....	26,387	
Gray.....	25,256	
Harrison.....	21,271	
Minot.....	35,561	
New Gloucester.....	25,373	Province Grants from 1691 to 1783, including some small parcels since 1783.
Otisfield.....	28,075	
Poland.....	26,958	
Raymond.....	32,057	
Standish.....	40,779	
Windham.....	28,249	
	360,423	
Thompson Pond Plantation and small tracts not included above.....	6,986	
Total of the county... .	575,689	

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna.....	12,001	
Part of Bowdoinham.....	21,681	Ancient Crown's and Proprietor's Grants
Part of Bowdoin.....	13,281	
Dresden.....	17,234	
Litchfield.....	24,667	
Part of Jefferson.....	15,580	Kennebec Purchase.
Part of Lisbon.....	12,769	
Part of New Castle.....	7,564	
Wales.....	7,697	
Whitefield.....	19,229	
Wiscasset.....	9,117	
	160,820	
Cushing.....	9,820	
Friendship.....	7,198	
St. George.....	8,303	
Thomaston.....	20,377	
Part of Union.....	15,110	Waldo Patent.
Part of Waldoboro.....	24,798	
Warren.....	23,717	
	109,303	
Bristol.....	29,379	
Boothbay.....	16,022	
Edgecomb.....	12,404	
Part of Jefferson.....	7,790	
Part of Newcastle.....	7,565	Mixed Claims.
Putnam.....	18,575	
Nobleborough.....	14,995	
Part of Union.....	7,555	
Part of Waldoboro.....	24,798	
	138,983	

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Bath	7,015	
Part of Bowdoinham	10,841	
Part of Bowdoin	13,281	
Georgetown	12,305	
Part of Lisbon	12,768	
Lewiston	17,606	
Phippsburg	13,085	
Topsham	21,883	
Woolwich	19,963	
	127,897	
In or near Jefferson	11,520	Grant to Lincoln Academy.
Total of the county	548,523	

WALDO COUNTY.

Appleton	13,009	Ancient Crown Grants.
Belfast	24,357	
Belmont	19,694	
Brooks	13,744	
Caniden	24,062	
Frankfort	31,463	
Hope	17,619	
Islesborough	6,747	Waldo Patent.
Jackson	15,697	
Lincolnville	19,093	
Liberty	21,140	
Monroe	21,941	
Knox	15,642	
Montville	16,024	
Northport	16,129	
Prospect	21,569	
Swanville	24,747	
Searsmont	23,355	
Thorndike	30,519	
Waldo	6,214	
	382,765	
Burnham	13,920	
Freedom	13,302	
Palermo	23,119	
Unity	19,141	
	69,482	
Troy	21,681	Sold since 1783 to W. Brooks, et al.
Total of the county	473,928	

HANCOCK COUNTY.

		Original Grants.
Blue Hill	28,472	
Brooksville	14,337	Province Grants, and to Settlers.
Bucksport	37,435	
Castine	3,810	
Eden	17,166	Chiefly anc. French Grant.
Mount Desert	25,527	
Trenton	17,101	
Gouldsborough	31,561	
Orland	26,297	
Penobscot	13,799	Province Grants, and to Settlers.
Sedgwick	14,124	
Sullivan	12,831	
Surry	12,763	
	255,223	
Deer Isle	18,420	Sales and Grants since 1783.
Ellsworth	46,886	To Settlers, chiefly.
Vinalhaven	16,373	Leonard Jarvis, and others.
No. 8, No. of Ellsworth	45,000	Settlers.
		L. Jarvis and others.

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
No. 20	23,478	
No. 26	22,853	
No. 27	24,864	
No. 8 and 9	22,039	Lottery and Bingham included in inventory of 1820.
No. 14	23,024	
No. 15	20,694	
	136,955	
Total inventory of 1820	518,857	
132 small islands in Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, sold before 1820	29,275	Sundry persons.
44 small islands, chiefly in Hancock and Washington and sold since 1820 per resolves before that time	2,270	Sundry persons.
Lands sold by lottery in var- ious towns in Hancock and Washington counties	165,280	Sundry persons.
Residue of lottery town- ships sold to Wm Bing- ham, in Hancock and Washington	1,107,396	
Reserved lands in 9 towns in Hancock, granted to Harvard College	2,700	
Additional to settlers in Steuben, etc	1,437	
Reserved lands in 3 towns in Hancock, granted to Harvard College	900	
34 small islands in Hancock and Washington, sold by Mass., since division	2,023	
Do. by Maine, supposed	2,023	

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison	17,766	
Harrington	18,070	Province Grants.
Steuben	20,876	
Machias	42,977	
	99,689	

Sales and Grants since 1783.

Baring	19,130	
Columbia	24,407	
Calais	22,702	Waterman, Thomas.
Cherryfield	27,003	
Charlotte	20,734	John Locke and others.
Cutler	30,431	Washington Academy and others.
Cooper	25,120	
Dennysville	27,350	B. Lincoln.
Eastport	1,793	
Lubec	10,457	Settlers and others.
Perry	17,032	B. Lincoln.
Robbinston	16,154	E. H. Robbins and others.
Jonesborough	42,874	J. C. Jones and others.
Trescott	19,030	
Whiting	33,000	John Allen and others.
Alxander . . .	25,000	
Towns		
No. 7	21,960	
No. 10	17,130	Aaron Hobart.

402,307

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Add for deficiency in Steuben, etc.....	35,149	
Total in settled towns..	437,456	
No. 23.....	18,570	Part in Blue Hill Academy.
No. 13.....	23,040	
No. 14.....	26,240	
No. 18.....	21,160	
	70,440	
1, 4th range, Schoodic	23,040	Williams College.
3, 2d " "	23,040	B. Talmadge.
3, 1st " "	30,770	S. Hineley.
1, 1st " "	24,050	Justin Ely.
2, 3d " "	11,520	Hingham Academy.
5, 1st r. N. lottery lands...	11,520	Amherst Academy.
6, 1st r. N. lottery lands...	11,520	Lenox Academy.
½ township near Schoodic lake.....	11,520	Heirs of T. Danforth.
Adjoining Schoodic lake....	500	Amasa Smith.
Near Schoodic lake.....	11,520	Hampden Academy.
Eastport and Lubec.....	11,564	Settlers.
Whiting.....	500	Settlers.
On Eastern boundry line, First Range, N. of Monmouth		
½ township.....	11,520	Westford Academy.
½ township.....	11,520	Groton Academy.
Houlton Plant.....	11,520	New Salem Academy.
1 township.....	23,040	Williams College.
½ township.....	11,520	Framingham Academy.
½ township.....	11,520	Portland Academy.
½ township.....	11,520	Bridgewater Academy.
Adjoining do.....	1,000	Lemuel Cox.
Mars Hill.....	23,040	Appropriated to Soldiers.
Second Range.		
1 township.....	23,040	Town of Plymouth.
1 township.....	23,040	Mass. Agricultural Society.
½ township.....	11,520	Limerick Academy.
½ township.....	11,520	Belfast Academy.
½ township.....	11,520	Deerfield Academy.
½ township.....	11,520	Westfield Academy.
Part township.....	10,000	Gen. Wm. Eaton.
Total not settled.....	398,424	
Steuben, Harrington, Addison, Columbia, part of		
	20,506	Settlers.
	14,643	John Peck.
	35,149	
From lottery and Bingham lands, in Hancock and Washington.....	1,272,676	
Deduct six townships taxed separately in Hancock, and ten towns taxed separate in Washington....	136,955	
	233,090	
	370,045	
Balance of Bingham lottery lands to be added to sales etc., in Washington and Hancock.....	902,683	

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Augusta.....	36,011	
Belgrade.....	15,680	
Clinton.....	31,145	
China.....	9,560	
Harlem.....	14,064	
Dearborn.....	10,161	
Fairfax.....	20,874	
Cardiner.....	20,884	
Hallowell.....	24,328	
Monmouth.....	24,520	Plymouth Company Grants
Mount Vernon.....	11,567	
Pittston.....	16,776	
Readfield.....	19,810	
Rome.....	19,379	
Sidney.....	23,445	
Vassalborough.....	26,204	
Waterville.....	17,929	
Winthrop.....	23,000	
Winslow.....	21,703	
Windsor.....	18,819	
	405,819	
Green.....	17,611	Mixed Titles.
Leeds.....	21,919	
	39,530	
Farmington.....	27,538	Sales, etc., since 1783.
New Sharon.....	25,782	Dummer Sewall and others.
Chesterville.....	16,952	Prince Baker and others.
Vienna.....	12,162	Dummer Sewall.
Fayette.....	17,206	Prescott and Whittier and others.
Surplus in account of sales of three above towns.....	17,451	
Wayne.....	9,212	
Wilton.....	22,524	William Tyng and others.
Temple.....	18,020	William Phillips, Jr.
	166,867	
Totals returned in 1820	612,316	

OXFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Bethel.....	24,278	
Gilead.....	14,345	
Fryeburg.....	26,549	
Hebron.....	36,221	
Jay and Canton.....	20,643	
Livermore.....	27,435	Province Grants.
Lovell.....	20,905	
Sweden.....	16,525	
Paris.....	23,971	
Turner.....	31,359	
Rumford.....	19,170	
Waterford.....	21,192	
	282,593	
Andover.....	29,433	Sales, etc., since 1783.
Albany.....	14,153	Samuel Johnson and others.
Brownfield.....	28,866	Joseph Holt and others.
Buckfield.....	15,959	T. Cutler and others.
Berlin, and No. 6.....	27,650	Abijah Buck and others.
Carthage.....	23,250	S. Wetmore and J. Abbott.
Denmark.....	27,623	B. Ames.
Greenwood.....	22,574	Fryeburg Academy, Lowell Foster, etc.
Hiram.....	13,612	Phillips Academy, etc.
Hartford.....	19,821	P. Wadsworth and others.
Sumner.....	15,713	J. Parkhurst and others.
Dixfield.....	19,130	
Mexico.....	12,712	J. Holman and others.

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Norway.....	25,022	Lee, Rust and others.
Newry.....	32,775	Sarah Bostwick.
Peru.....	21,499	J. Thompson and others.
Porter.....	15,093	J. Rint and others.
Woodstock.....	24,192	Dummer Academy and others.
Weld.....	32,775	T. Russell, Jr.
Howards, Gore.....	2,012	P. Howard.
Fryeburgh Addition.....	1,199	
Bradley and Eastman's.....	2,800	
	428,076	
Taxed in 1820 but not settled.		
Small tracts.....	4,147	Fryeburgh Academy
Township No. 7.....	23,937	John Derby.
Township No. 8.....	25,412	Sarah Waldo.
Hamlin's Grant.....	1,270	C. Hamlin.
N. Surplus of Andover.....	15,960	John Richards.
W. Surplus of Andover.....	11,696	S. Johnson and others.
A. No. 1.....	26,165	Phoebe Keicnum.
A. No. 2.....	28,507	J. J. Holmes.
B.....	25,690	Hounshfield and Davis.
C.....	21,074	Ann S. Davis.
D.....	20,500	J. Gardner.
E.....	20,600	J. Cummins.
	224,868	
No. 1, 1st range.....	22,552	Moses Abbott.
" 2 "	20,080	Thomas Sewise.
" 3 "	29,440	Thomas Sewise.
" 5 "		
" 2, 2d range	23,040	John Peck.
" 3 "	21,000	W. & G. Gilbert.
" 2, 3d "	21,000	John Peck.
" 3 "	21,000	Ed. Blake, Jr.
" 4 "	21,000	Dunlap and Grant.
" 5, 4th range	23,040	Josiah Quincy.
" 5 "	23,436	Samuel Watkinson.
	462,176	
Townships not in Inventory of 1820.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ No. 1, 3d range	11,520	Canaan Academy.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " 1, 4th "	11,520	Bath Academy.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5, 2d "	20,904	Huntington and Pitkin.
" 5, 3d "	22,717	Abel Cutler.
" 5, 5th "	5,760	Hallowell Academy.
" 5, 5th "	11,520	Farmington Academy.
Surplus of C.....	12,206	John Peck.
Tract S. of Gilleaf.....	28,822	Joseph Bachelder.
Tract between Hartford and Livermore.....	1,286	Monmouth Free School.
Sundry small grants not before included.....	8,200	Various persons.
9 islands in Androscoggin.....	214	Monmouth Academy.
	134,669	
SOMERSET COUNTY.		
Bloomfield.....	11,282	
Canaan.....	26,920	
1-5th Cornville.....	5,520	
Eastpond Plantation.....	1,255	
Industry.....	12,462	
Fairfield.....	27,347	
1-5th Madison.....	5,769	Plymouth Company Grant.
Mercer.....	15,869	
Norridgewock.....	23,381	
Pittsfield.....	31,428	
Starks.....	23,117	
Sebasticook PI, say.....	5,000	
Adj. Hartland, say.....	4,000	
	193,350	

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
		Sold and Granted since 1783.
Abbot.	3,708	Bowdoin College.
Anson.	12,078	Samuel Titcomb.
Athens.	23,608	Berwick Academy.
Avon.	26,048	John Phillips.
4-5th Cornville.	22,080	Moses Barnard and others.
Corinna.	21,509	John Warren.
Embden.	19,742	Taunton Academy.
Freeman.	16,946	
New Portland.	24,689	Sufferers of Falmouth.
Harmony.	20,026	Hallowell Academy.
4-5ths Madison.	23,078	Moses Barnard and others.
Monson, say.	23,040	Hebron and Monson Academies.
New Vineyard.	30,838	Smith and Knowlton.
Phillips.	22,501	Jacob Abbot.
Parkman.	68,743	Samuel Parkman.
Palmyra.	27,177	John Warren.
Ripley.	28,673	John S. Fary.
Solon.	20,625	Props. Warren and Groton.
Strong.	22,279	Reed and Eaton.
St. Albans.	28,802	John Warren.
No. 5, 2d range.	12,540	Monmouth Academy, J. Barrett, et al.
	483,899	
Bingham.	19,362	
Brighton.	22,435	
Concord.	19,360	
Kingfield, say.	29,220	
Moseow.	23,000	
No. 2, W. side 1st range.	12,540	
	125,907	
Residue Bingham purchase.	884,093	
No. 8, 8th range.	23,040	Samuel Parkman.
" 8, " "	3,000	Mass. Medical Society.
" 8, " "	11,520	Heirs of Wm. Vaughan.
" 9, " "	5,760	Saco Free Bridges.
" 7 & 8, 10th range.	3,000	William C. Whitney.
" 9, 10th range.	46,080	Bowdoin College.
" 9, " "	11,520	Saco Academy.
" 9, " "	5,760	Saco Bridge.
½ No. 1, 1st range N. of B.	11,520	Taunton and Raynham.
2, " "	11,520	Sandwich Academy.
5, 3d " "	23,040	Sandy Bay Pier Co.
1, 4th " "	23,040	Town of Plymouth.
2, 4th " "	7,680	Town of Pittston.
New Moosehead Lake.		
1 township.	23,040	Prop's Kennebeck Purchase.
2 " "	46,080	Prop's Middlesex Canal.
-1-2 " "	11,520	Day's Academy.
	287,160	

PENOBCOT COUNTY.

		Since 1783.
Bangor.	18,740	
Hampden.	22,288	Grant to proprietors of Waldo patent to make up deficiencies, 43,832, and residue to settlers.
Hermon.	24,360	
Newburgh.	17,497	
	82,885	
Atkinson.	23,017	E. Sigourney.
Brewer.	23,808	Moses Knapp and others.
Orrington.	11,759	Brown and Fowler.
Brownville.	21,320	Brown and Hills.
Blakesburgh, say.	23,040	J. Blake.
Carmel.	22,623	M. Kinsley.
Corinth.	23,010	John Peek.
Charleston.	24,794	John Lowell.
Dixmont.	21,284	Bowdoin College.
Dutton.	22,692	H. Jackson.
Dover.	22,444	Hallowell and Lowell.

TOWNS.	ACRES.	ORIGINAL TITLES.
Dexter.....	25,522	Amos Bond and others.
Exeter.....	22,682	Marble-head Academy.
Eddington.....	9,834	Johnathan Eddy and others.
Etne.....	25,708	Bowdoin College.
Foxcroft.....	17,915	Bowdoin College.
Guilford.....	6,633	Bowdoin College.
Garland.....	22,536	Williams College.
Jarvis Gore.....	15,000	Leonard Jarvis and others.
Kirkland.....	23,085	H. Jackson.
Levant.....	22,325	Williams Wetmore.
Maxfield.....	10,950	Bridgton Academy.
Milo.....	21,920	Johnathan Hastings.
Newport.....	21,104	David Greene.
Orono.....	21,946	Settlers and others.
Sangerville.....	24,216	John S. Fary.
Sebec.....	22,228	Bowdoin College.
Sunkhaze Plantation.....	23,040	Leicester Academy.
Williamsburgh.....	23,204	Williams Dodd.
No. 4, E. of Penobscot.....	3,795	J. Brackett and others.
Stetson Plantation.....	23,040	Leicester Academy.
Kilmarnock.....	20,625	Boyd, Weston and others.
	637,148	
Townships taxed and not settled in 1820.		
No. 1, 6th range.....	23,040	J. P. Boyd.
Oxford Pl., adj. Kilmarnock	11,520	R. Gilmore and others.
No. 3, 8th range.....	11,520	W. C. Whitney and others.
No. 5, 9th range.....	23,040	Town of Boston.
No. 2, 2d range N. of lottery lands.....	11,520	J. E. Foxcroft.
No. 3, 2d lottery lands.....	33,040	Williams College.
No. 6, 9th range N. of Waklo patent.....	11,520	Warren Academy.
No. 7, 8th range.....	23,040	Thomas Monkhouse.
	138,240	
Townships not Taxed.		
Gore adj. Eddington.....	1,000	T. Harding.
No. 1, West side Penobscot	505	Settlers.
No. 2 and 3, W. side "	5,000	John Bennoch.
Residue of No. 3, "	29,164	Waterville College.
No. 4, Residue of Orono....	9,303	Sundry persons.
No. 1, E. side	961	Settlers and others.
Cold stream Pl.	5,000	Joseph Treat.
No. 6, 4th range N. of lottery lands.....	5,760	Prop's Duck Trap Bridge
Not taxed.....	56,693	

SUMMARY.

LAND IN TOWNS AND PLANTATIONS SETTLED AND INCORPORATED BEFORE 1820.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.	SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION PER SQ. MILE, 1820.
York.....	523,432	818	49
Cumberland.....	632,559	987	50
Lincoln.....	602,113	940	49
Waklo.....	519,901	811	27
Kennebeck.....	670,245	1,047	38
Somerset.....	871,949	1,360	16
Oxford.....	786,385	1,228	22
Penobscot.....	739,428	1,142	12
Hancock.....	544,379	850	22
Washington.....	665,025	1,239	10
	6,555,596	10,230	29

Average population for the whole State, \$2.

Grants of land by Massachusetts, prior to the year 1820, for the aid of Literary and other public Institutions, and charities. In Massachusetts Proper.

For what purpose granted.	Number Ares.	Present designation of the land.
To Literary Institutions.		
Leicester Academy.....	23,040	Stetson Plantation, Penobscot County.
Marblehead Academy.....	23,040	Exeter, Penobscot County.
Taunton Academy.....	24,231	Emden, Somerset County.
Williams College.....	23,010	Garland, Penobscot County.
Williams College.....	23,040	Near Eastern boundary.
Williams College.....	23,040	Near Eastern boundary.
Williams College.....	23,040	No. 3, 2d range, N. of Lottery lands, Penobscot County.
Williams College.....	23,040	Part of Greenwood.
Phillips Academy.....	11,520	Part of Woodstock.
Dummer Academy.....	11,520	No. 2, between Woodstock and Peru.
Milton Academy.....	11,520	Part of Monson.
Monson Academy.....	15,360	East side of Moosehead Lake.
Day's Academy.....	11,520	Part of No. 2, 1st range, north of Bingham tract.
Sandwich Academy.....	11,520	No. 1, 6th range N. of Lot lands.
Berkshire Academy.....	11,520	No. 2, 3d range, on St. Croix.
Derby Academy.....	11,520	No. 5, 1st range N. of Lottery lands.
Amherst Academy.....	11,520	Near Eastern boundary.
Westford Academy.....	11,520	Near Eastern boundary.
Groton Academy.....	11,520	Near Eastern boundary.
Framingham Academy.....	11,520	Near Eastern boundary.
Bridgewater Academy.....	11,520	Near Eastern boundary.
New Salem Academy.....	11,520	Near Eastern boundary (now Houlton).
Deerfield Academy.....	11,520	Near Eastern boundary.
Westfield Academy.....	11,520	Near Eastern boundary.
Harvard College.....	3,600	Detached lots in various places.
	<hr/> 354,230	

To what purpose granted.	Number acres.	Present designation of the land.
To other Public objects.		
Town of Boston for a hospital.....	23,040	No. 5, 9th range, N. of Waldo pat.
Town of Plymouth for repair of its harbor.....	23,040	On the Aroostook, near East bound.
Town of Plymouth for repair of its harbor.....	23,040	No. 1, 4th range N. Bingham tract.
Gen. Wm. Eaton reward of value.....	10,000	On the Aroostook.
Agricultural Society.....	23,040	Now Linneus, near Eastern boundary.
Agricultural Society.....	23,040	Uncertain.
Middlesex Canal.....	46,080	2 townships near Moosehead Lake.
Town of Gloucester for piers at Sandy Bay.....	23,040	No. 5, 3d range, N. of Bingham tract.
	<hr/> 195,320	
Acres granted to Literary Institutions.....	<hr/> 354,230	
Total granted for Massachusetts	<hr/> 549,550	

BY MAINE.

To Literary Institutions.		
Bowdoin College.....	20,688	Dixmont.
Bowdoin College.....	92,160	Sebec, Foxcroft, Guilford and Abbot.
Bowdoin College.....	23,040	Etna and part of Plymouth.
Bowdoin College.....	46,080	Townships No. 7 and 8, 10th range, north of Waldo patent.
Assigns of same for deficiency.....	11,520	½ township, No. 2, 2d range, N. of Lottery lands.
Waterville College.....	29,160	No. 3, west side of Penobscot river.
Berwick Academy.....	23,010	Athens.
Hallowell Academy.....	23,040	Harmony.
Hallowell Academy.....	5,760	Part No. 5, 5th range W. Bingham tract.
Washington Academy.....	23,040	Cutler.

Fryeburgh Academy.....	18,617	3 tracts near Fryeburgh.
Monmouth Academy.....	1,280	Tract between Hartford and Livermore.
Monmouth Academy.....	214	9 small islands in Androscoggins river.
Monmouth Academy.....	10,020	Part of Chandlerville.
Monmouth Academy.....	800	Surplus of same.
Portland Academy.....	11,520	Near eastern boundary.
Hampden Academy.....	11,520	Near eastern boundary.
Phillips Limerick Academy	11,520	Near eastern boundary.
Belfast Academy.....	11,520	Near eastern boundary.
Lincoln Academy.....	11,520	Near and in Jefferson.
Bluehill Academy.....	12,320	Part of No. 23, near Machias.
Gorham Academy.....	11,520	Part of Woodstock.
Bath Academy.....	11,520	No. 1, 4th range W. of Bingham tract.
Hebron Academy.....	11,520	Part of Monson.
Bridgton Academy.....	11,520	Maxfield,
Saco Academy.....	11,520	No. 9, 10th range, N. Waldo patent.
Warren Academy.....	11,520	No. 6, 9th range N. of Waldo patent.
Canaan Academy.....	11,520	No. 1, 3d range, W. Bingham tract.
Farmington Academy.....	11,520	No. 5, 5th range W. of Bingham tract.
	<hr/> 490,545	

To other public charitable objects.

Sufferers Falmouth.....	46,040	New Portland and Freeman.
Duck-trap bridge.....	5,760	Part 6, 4th range N. Lottery lands.
Saco Free bridges.....	5,760	Part No. 9, 10th range Waldo patent.
Saco Free bridges.....	5,760	Part of No. 8, 9th range N. Waldo patent.
	<hr/> 63,320	
Total grants by Maine....	<hr/> 553,865	

Granted by Massachusetts. 549,550

Total of public uses 1,103,415 exclusive of grants alluded to hereafter.

OTHER GRANTS.

Besides the lands granted to various corporations in aid of purposes of public benefit, before mentioned; considerable quantities have been granted to discharge claims against the Commonwealth for services rendered, or losses sustained in its service; also to relieve and quiet those who had settled on them, under the expectation of a free grant or easy purchase of lots for their own cultivation, others for the purpose of making roads to and over different parts of the public lands. Other grants also have been made, by way of compromise, to satisfy conflicting claimants under some of the ancient crown grants or Indian deeds, and to put an end to lawsuits, and restore quiet to the inhabitants and others interested in or affected by them. It is not at present easy to discriminate exactly the amount of the lands granted for each of these several purposes; nor will it be of much importance. Their gross amount may be discovered after deducting the amount of grants and sales made for other purposes, from the whole quantity alienated.

The following table exhibits the sales which were made as mere business transactions, for consideration in money; (exclusive of small lots for the personal use of actual settlers,) the time when the contracts were completed; and final conveyances made; and the average price per acre, of the sales completed in each year, from 1785 (which was the first) to 1812; with the amount, of this description, conveyed from that time to 1820.

AGGREGATE OF ANNUAL SALES, EXCLUSIVE OF FREE GRANTS,
ETC.

Date.	Acres conveyed.	Amount of consideration.	Average price per acre.
1785	33,440	\$13,967 20	49½
1786	113,850	66,820 48	58½
1787	51,842	17,052 34	32½
1788	*165,280	87,400 00	52
1789	74,615	29,529 98	39
1790	37,508	9,219 77	24½
1791	46,538	9,237 36	19½
1792	76,789	15,351 35	20
1793	2,060	604 28	32
1794	2,130,469	272,024 84	12½
1795	324,684	61,253 96	19
1796	110,653	36,022 72	32½
1797	106,212	17,577 24	16½
1798	46,080	12,979 04	27
1799	6,185	717 62	11½
1800	188,420	42,272 06	24
1801	23,040	6,175 00	26½
1802	148,406	35,745 10	24
1803	49,920	11,499 50	23
1804	255,330	60,011 61	23
1805	69,120	21,503 17	31
1806	69,120	34,962 84	50½
1807	28,322	84,803 66	16½
1808	193	600 00	\$3 10
1811	57,384	17,755 50	31
1812	35,674	20,804 43	58½
From 1812 to 1820	69,045	† 17,780	† 25½
	4,320,617	923,871 14	22½
From 1783 to 1820	79,010 acres sold to actual settlers, generally about 100 acres to each settler. 28,407 in 131 islands from Penobscot to Passaq'dy.		

*Sold by lottery.

†The amount of consideration for these lands is conjectural; being supposed to be probably equal to the average of the preceding sales, exclusive of the large tracts sold to Wm. Bingham, viz for about 23½ per acre.

The account of sales in the foregoing table, except the lands sold by lottery, and those conveyed from 1812 to 1820, is condensed from a detailed account furnished some years since by the land agent of Massachusetts. The quantity stated as con-

veyed during the latter period is abstracted from the printed report of the Land agent in 1820, but the amount of consideration and average price per acre is only an estimate from the average of the preceding sales. In February, 1814, a report of a committee of the Legislature gives a different result; but this is to be accounted for upon the supposition that the report omitted lands which had been contracted for and not fully conveyed, and included, in the account of moneys received, payments of interest as well as of principal. In the table are included all the lands sold, and no account of interest on the original purchase money; the result therefore shows correctly the average price per acre of the land conveyed in each year.

If the account of interest on each year's sales were brought down to the close of the period, it would exhibit fairly the then present worth of the sales to the Commonwealth.

Besides the lands sold and conveyed, as in the preceding table, there were others under contracts, which were not fully executed until since the separation of the States, and are not included in the table. Their amount as stated in the report of the Land agent, February 1st, 1820, is as follows:

	Acres.	Consideration.	Average per acre.
In Penobscot County (lots to settlers).....	5,481 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$6,139 08	\$1 12
Hancock (4 islands).....	1,185 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,131 00	1 80
Washington (18 islands).....	1,314	751 70	.57
Oxford.....	320	400 00	1 25
Total.....	8,301 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,421 78	1 13

In addition to the foregoing, there were lands sold and conveyed (exclusive of free grants) between February 1st, 1820, and February 1st, 1826, in pursuance of Acts and Resolves passed in or prior to 1820, the account of which belongs to that of the sales before the separation. The amount of these lands is as follows.

	Acres.	Consideration.	Average per acre.
In Oxford County.....	16.280	3,023 10	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penobscot.....	3,697	2,291 45	62
Hancock and Washington.....	3,042	2,264 77	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hancock in 33 islands.....	2,023 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,771 39	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....	25,042 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$9,350 71	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Acts of separation provided that the public lands, within the then District of Maine, should, as soon as convenient, be surveyed, and divided equally between the Commonwealth of

Massachusetts, and the State of Maine; each to hold its own share in severalty; and while Maine of course must possess the jurisdiction, Massachusetts retained the soil, of the part assigned to her, in fee simple, exempt from all kinds of taxes so long as it should remain in her possession; and reserved also all rights to protect her lands from depredations, and to punish trespassers upon them, which existed when the separation took place.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, Commissioners were appointed, who from time to time have caused surveys to be made, and divided different portions of the lands, as equally as the nature of the case would admit, having regard to the situation, quality, and value, as well as to the quantity of the several portions.

The particular tracts and townships assigned to each State respectively in the several divisions hitherto made, are exhibited in the following table:

Divisions and assignment of the public lands.

First Division 28th December, 1822.

Assigned to Massachusetts.

Assigned to Maine.

Townships and tracts. Ranges north of the Lottery townships,	Acres.	Townships and tracts. Ranges on St. Croix. (Titcomb's survey.)	Acres.
No. 3, 3d range river towns...	17,032	No. 1, 1st range.....	22,900
6, 3d range.....	22,264	2, 1st range.....	23,040
7, 3d range.....	23,040	1, 2d range.....	23,700
8, 3d range.....	23,040	Ranges north of Lottery lands.	
9, 3d range.....	23,040	No. 1, 1st range river township	14,648
10, 3d range.....	25,811	1, 1st range $\frac{1}{2}$ township ..	12,191
11, 3d range.....	8,374	2, 1st range.....	25,401
4, 4th range river town...	25,997	3, 1st range.....	26,010
6, 4th range.....	9,992	4, 1st range	38,424
7, 4th range.....	23,040	6, 1st range $\frac{1}{2}$ township ..	11,520
8, 4th range.....	23,040	2, 2d range river township	17,695
9, 4th range.....	23,583	5, 2d range	23,040
2, 9th range north Waldo patent.....	28,656	6, 2d range	26,773
3, 9th range north of Wal- do patent	28,656	7, 2d range	30,000
2 7th range tract N.W. part	2,415	8, 2d range north of lot- tery lands.....	29,350
Total equalized in value..	308,154	9, 2d range	19,360
		Total equalized in value.....	344,053
No. 1, 7th range north of Wal- do patent.....	28,041	No. 1, 8th range, North of Wal- do patent.....	17,831
6, 9th range, south part ..	11,520	7, 9th range.....	23,040
2, 8th range.....	25,225	4, 9th range.....	23,040
4, 8th range.....	23,040	3, 8th range west part ..	11,520
Total equalized.....	87,820	8, 9th range south part ..	4,476
		Total equalized.....	79,907
Old Indian purchase on Penobscot.		Old Indian purchase in Penobscot.	
No. 1, west side of river, total acres.....	20,062	No. 1, east side of river, total acres.....	16,716
Acres under contract.....	1,139	Deduct acres sold.....	362
Money due on contract.....	\$1,061 23	Balance assigned.....	16,354

No. 2, west side of river, total acres.....	19,900	Acres under contract	1 367
Deduct acres sold.....	3,000	Money due on contract.....	\$1,318 41
Balance assigned.....	16,900	Acres under contract.....	489
No. 4, west side total acres....	20,148	Money due on contract.....	\$244 63
Deduct acres sold.....	16,968	No. 4, east side total acres....	28,680
Balance assigned.....	3,180	Deduct acres sold.....	3,861
Acres under contract.....	101	Balance assigned.....	24,819
Money due on contract.....	\$109 98	Acres under contract.....	482
No. 5, west side total acres....	8,510	Money due on contract.....	\$493 31
Deduct acres sold.....	3,050		
Balance assigned.....	5,460		
No. 3, east side total acres....	24,714		
Deduct acres sold.....	14,577		
Balance assigned.....	10,137		
Acres under contract	6,082		
Money due on contract.....	\$613 87		
Lots in town of Penobscot.....	1,150	Total acres assigned.....	62,806
Total acres assigned.....	58,889	Money due on contracts assigned.....	\$2,056 35
Money due on contracts assigned.....	1,785 08		
In Surry.....	7,804	In Ellsworth remaining lands computed at.....	14,156
Lubec.....	3,845		

VALUE OF LANDS NOT APPRECIATED.

From the date of the Act of Separation in 1820 the public domain was regarded of importance, although it is evident that by many the value of this great heritage was not fully appreciated. One of the early governors expressed it as his opinion that the territory which belonged to the State should be used as a means of public revenue, and "to supply ample endowments to many of those benevolent institutions for relieving the infirmities, or alleviating the sorrows of the unfortunate and for advancing the interests of religion, science and literature more than commercial wealth or martial conquest evince the true elevation of a community."

In his first message to the legislature in 1820 Gov. King wisely suggested that a system should be adopted by the State which would prevent speculation, but which would also encourage the settlement of the lands by a hardy and reliable class of men who would help to build the commonwealth.

Evidently Gov. King's knowledge of the wild lands, so-called, was not extensive. In referring to those owned by the State he said: "A part of the land is covered with timber, which hereafter will be valuable; at the same time the land itself is not generally well calculated for settlement. The preservation of the timber wherefore will be highly interesting to the State."

MASSACHUSETTS PROPOSE TO SELL.

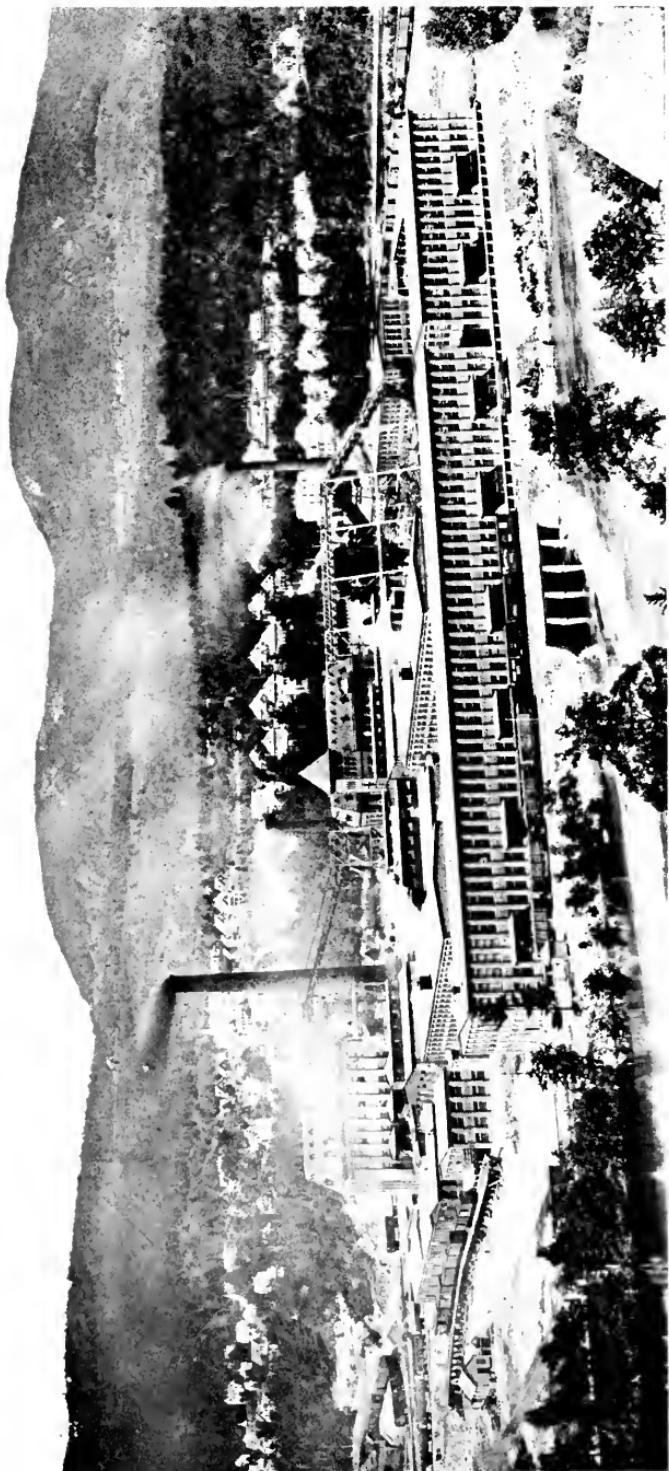
In 1821 Gov. King under date of January 29 presented to the legislature a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts in which it was proposed that Maine should purchase the lands owned by Massachusetts within the territory of Maine. In conformity with this resolve was passed, "That James Bridge, Benjamin J. Porter, and Lothrop Lewis, together with one member to be appointed by the Senate, and one member to be

appointed by the House of Representatives, be a committee on the part of this State, to meet a committee to be appointed by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which committee on the part of this State, shall have full power and authority to negotiate, settle, adjust and determine with the committee of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having similar and competent powers, for that purpose, and on that behalf, all the stipulations, terms and conditions of a contract, by which the right, title and interest of the said Commonwealth, in the lands in this State, which have become the property of said Commonwealth, by the provisions of the act, entitled 'An Act relative to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate state,' may be transferred to this State; which contract, when made as aforesaid, shall by the said committee be submitted, as soon as may be, to the legislature of this State and of Massachusetts, respectively, for their approbation and ratification."

The House elected Nicholas Emery a member of this committee, and the Hon. Daniel Rose, was chosen on the part of the Senate.

The committees of the two states met and came to an agreement for the purchase by Maine of the lands belonging to Massachusetts, and on March 19, 1821, a resolve ratifying this agreement was introduced. The agreement which was made by the representatives of the states was in accordance with the following schedule:

Schedule.	Estimate.
Reserved lands, 53,320 acres at 25 cts.....	\$13,320
In Lubec, 9,000 acres at 20 cts.....	1,800
In Ellsworth, 13,000 acres at 25 cts.....	3,250
In Orangetown, 6,000 acres at 20 cts.....	1,200
No. 23 adjoining Machias, 11,000 acres at 10 cts.....	1,100
In Surry, 6,000 acres at 25 cts.....	1,500
Indian lands, 120,000 acres at 15 cts.....	18,000
3 acres in Portland estimated at cost.....	1,500
Unlocated lands, 8,000,000 acres at 4 cts.....	320,000
<hr/>	
Amount	\$361,680



Annual product of paper, 30,000 tons; uses annually 20,000,000 foot of spruce and 20,000,000 feet of poplar; employs 800 people, with a monthly pay roll of \$12,000.

MILL OF OXFORD PAPER CO., RUMFORD FALLS, MAINE

One-half of which is.....	\$180,840
2-3 of notes and securities to be assigned to Massachusetts, estimated to be worth \$12,124.....	8,082

	\$188,922

The Maine representatives urged that this agreement be ratified by the State for the reason if Maine purchased the lands there would at once be "destroyed a perpetual source of collision and difficulty between the respective states." The committee called attention to the price and said that "it is much larger than was generally anticipated." The committee stated that: "It is readily admitted, that to incumber our infant State with a public debt, is an evil that ought, unless in cases of necessity, to be avoided. But the committee are also fully convinced, that greater and more serious evils would necessarily result to this State, should not the proposed agreement be carried into effect."

Neither of the state legislatures would ratify the agreement and so the board of joint commissioners proceeded to divide the lands between Maine and Massachusetts.

The price for which this magnificent domain was offered to the State of Maine was, looking upon it from this distance, a mere bagatelle. If the lands could have then been bought it would have saved endless disputes and misunderstandings, and been of priceless value to Maine.

THE LANDS, MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

The public lands continued to be a subject of great importance. In 1828 Gov. Enoch Lincoln in his annual message to the legislature called attention to the matter, referring to the lands as "a wild and fertile territory, embracing about six millions of acres. At that time (1828) according to the statement made by Gov. Lincoln, the State had disposed of soil and its produce amounting to more than \$70,000. The proceeds of 160,000 acres, sold under the sole authority of Maine, amounting to \$63,000. In addition to this 56,000 acres had been granted to academies. Gov. Lincoln appreciated the value of the public domain and endeavored to impress upon the people the importance of preserving them and wisely managing them, saying: "It is to pronounce the State unfit for self government to say mil-

lions of acres of goodly hills and dales, watered by long and boatable streams, are of no value. Whether, however, of value or not, in regard to the treasury, they are of immense importance to use for charity and beneficence. Even the privilege of giving them away is worth more, than without it, would be the richest mine of gold."

The early legislators differed in their views as to the best policy to pursue in the management of the public lands. Some desired to sell only to settlers; others thought they should be used primarily as a means of revenue; others argued that there should be a conservative policy which would not only furnish the State with needed funds, but also give the pioneers an opportunity to buy lands at a fair and reasonable price. The system of disposing of large tracts to individuals for speculative purposes was deprecated by those who had the future welfare of the State at heart.

The first legislatures adopted a liberal policy in the appropriation of lands for the building of roads and bridges. It was recognized that in order to extend settlements good roads were imperative, and the system of extending aid in this direction was pursued for many years. At first Massachusetts was also liberal in aiding those improvements.

In March, 1828, the Maine legislature passed a resolve to aid in the construction of a road north of the Bingham Purchase. The Land Agent selected Township No. 1, 2d range, north of the Purchase, containing 18,284 acres. This was sold for thirty cents an acre, \$5,685.20 being realized, and \$4,187.60 more was obtained for this purpose by the sale of a township granted by Massachusetts. The Aroostook road was built by the sale of granted lands. The building of 61 miles of that very important highway cost \$1,000 a mile. The legislative resolve for the building of roads, keeping them in repair, and like improvements, occupy many pages of the public documents and attest to the liberal policy favored by the first law makers of the State.

In other directions the policy of liberality was adopted. When the State House was built in 1828 ten townships and a half were appropriated to aid in the construction. From the sale of this land \$66,266.80 was realized. It is an interesting bit of history that, when later more money was needed to complete the build-

ing, lands were bringing such a low price that the legislature would not appropriate any of them, but instead borrowed \$25,000 for the purpose.

Large grants of land were given for the common schools, and to academies and colleges. This policy was approved by the governors, the legislators and the people generally. In looking over the legislation since 1820 it will be found that the idea of giving all possible aid to the cause of education and a general diffusion of knowledge was one which was deep seated. It may be that some of those who favored large grants to academies and other educational institutions were influenced by motives not entirely deprived of self-interest, but the plan of the very large majority of the people was that the children of the State should have the advantage of securing an education given, and a minimum of cost.

Liberality was displayed towards those who had served the country in time of war, and in 1834 the legislature passed an act granting 200 acres of land to every non-commissioned officer and soldier who had served for not less than three years in the Revolutionary War, and who were at that time residents of the State. The widows of soldiers, who would come under the provisions of this act, were also entitled to the same amount of land. The lands to carry out the provisions of this act were selected from Indian Township at the mouth of the Mattawamkeag river, on the east side of the Penobscot river, in the county of Penobscot, and also included Township No. 7, second range of townships north of Bingham's Purchase, in the county of Washington. Those who were entitled to benefits under this legislation quickly availed themselves of the favor.

The rapid sale of the lands and the large grants made for one purpose and another opened the eyes of the people to the fact that the large amount of lands which were owned by the State were fast disappearing, and so on the 12th of January, 1835, the House of Representatives called upon Land Agent John Hodgdon for an abstract of the transactions of the land department from the separation of Maine to the first of January, 1835. This report embraced the sales of land, the price of each particular tract, and the average price per acre, for each year, the yearly expenses of the department of every description, the amount

annually paid into the State treasury, and a list of all securities on hand. Mr. Hodgdon called attention to the loss of the books of the department which "are supposed to have been burnt, when the office of the late agent was consumed by fire in the autumn of 1833."

Mr. Hodgdon in his report commented as follows: "The average price per acre, of sales for the respective years, may lead to very erroneous conclusions, unless the quality is taken into consideration. In the years 1830-31 and 1832, there were large sales of the most valuable timber lands, whereas, sales the past two years, with the exception of about 3,000 acres, have been confined to land of an inferior quality."

The following statement shows "the amount of sales each year, with the average price per acre, "from the separation of Maine from Massachusetts to January 1, 1835, including half the amount of the undivided lands.

Year.	Number of Acres.	Consideration	Average price per acre..
1823	16½	\$82 47	51 cents per acre.
1824	1,175½	1,012 37	" "
1825	36,811½	18,346 92	" "
1826	11,393	4,970 83	" "
1827	100,810½	22,770 90	" "
1828	264,709	82,492 44	" "
1829	127,603	26,732 71	" "
1830	161,173	44,022 95	" "
1831	25,980½	14,569 44	" "
1832	126,244½	100,933 78	" "
1833	71,170½	31,307 12	" "
1834	76,216	45,776 69	" "
Total amot. of sales	1,003,450	\$393,018 62	
Grants	108,939		
Total number of acres conveyed	1,112,389.		

THE SPECULATION IN LANDS.

In this same year (1835) the legislature was disturbed over the speculation in the wild lands, and adopted measures which were designed to promote the settlement of the public domain, and to prevent the State's broad acres of tillage and timber from going into the hands of combinations of speculators. In 1834 the sales of lands had amounted to 230,146 acres at an average prive of \$.46 an acre. Lands were passing rapidly from one owner to another and from speculation in the lands many fortunes were accumulated. As one writer of the town graphically

expressed it: "Lands have passed rapidly from hand to hand—fortunes have been acquired as if by magic."

Maine was beginning to see the dawn of a new day so far as its agricultural development was concerned. Its possibilities for farming were recognized, and knowledge was being widely disseminated of the value of the rich lands of Aroostook for tillage purposes. In earlier times there was a deep seated prejudice among Massachusetts people against the District of Maine. Several causes had contributed to this. There were the results following the war of 1812, the embargo, and the difficulty of communication on account of the lack of roads. Added to this a succession of cold seasons was followed by the phenomenal cold summer of 1816, and it was generally the belief that the District, especially the eastern section, was unfitted for the raising of crops. The entire District was thinly settled, as is illustrated by the fact that in 1820, when Maine was admitted to the Union, Penobscot county, now so rich and prosperous, had only about 1,200 population.

Following the separation state roads were built up the Penobscot, and 1828 the general government built the Military road through to Houlton. The tide of immigration turned towards the east. A succession of favorable seasons demonstrated that wheat, potatoes and other crops could be raised as well here as in other parts of New England. Aroostook county was coming into great favor and it was being generally regarded as the favored spot of New England. State roads were opened from the tide waters of the St. Croix to Houlton, up the Aroostook river, through the valley of the Kennebec to the head waters of the Du Loup in Canada. Many branch roads were built by public and private enterprise.

It naturally happened that those who owned timber lands began to realize large profits from them. In the meantime lumber in other states had become exhausted, and the price of pine timber stumppage went with one bound from \$4 to \$5 a thousand. Maine was looked upon as the only place from which to secure white pine, and those who held lands with this valuable timber upon it came rapidly into wealth. There, however, was an end of this speculative fever, and a reaction set in which

was disastrous and for the time hampered the prosperity of the new State.

Alluding to this matter in his report of 1836 Land Agent John Hodgdon wrote: "The wild spirit of speculation, which so recently swept like a desolating pestilence over the community, turning industry and capital from their natural channels, has at length spent its fury, and men are beginning to return to their respective occupations."

DEPREDACTIONS UPON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

From the earliest history of the State extensive depredations were made upon its timber lands, especially in the eastern and northern parts. Men from over the border cut and stole the timber and much of it was floated down the St. John river. Thousands of dollars of the most valuable timber was lost to the State by these depredations. It became necessary for Massachusetts and Maine to act jointly to prevent these invasions upon the timber lands. To many men it was no doubt an easy matter for them to satisfy their conscience that it was no great crime to steal this timber, especially as much of it was in territory claimed by two countries. It finally became necessary to establish armed bodies of men in the northern parts to prevent the timber from being stolen by the wholesale.

In 1838 Ebenezer Webster of Orono was sent by Land Agent Elijah L. Hamlin upon the St. John and Aroostook rivers for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of timber cut by trespassers during the past winter. In his report Mr. Webster among other things said: "I have no doubt that timber cut on the disputed territory, on the St. John and Aroostook rivers, amounts to ten thousand tons. As the largest trees only are selected, such as will square from twenty to thirty inches, and nothing but clear stuff cut, there is a great waste of the timber. I have it from good authority, that within the last fifteen years there has been taken from the disputed territory several hundred thousand dollars worth of stumppage. The merchants on the St. John river fit out teams and supply men, who go on and plunder the timber. The timber is driven below the line, and marked and rafted with timber cut under permits.

"I was upon St. John and Aroostook seven years ago, when I saw beautiful groves of pine timber standing on the banks of

these rivers now all plundered and carried off, and for thirty miles in extent upon the Aroostook river, every pine tree fit for ton timber has been carried off, and every half mile presents some old timber landing, where the trespassers made a winter's work."

The depredations of these lawless men from New Brunswick and their associates became so frequent and were conducted with such audacity that in the beginning of the winter of 1838-39 the matter attracted so much attention that Gov. John Fairfield ordered an armed body of men to proceed to the scene of the trouble and drive out the depredators. John Harvey, the provincial governor, resented what he called an invasion. One act quickly followed another. Militia was hurried to the frontier from the Kennebec under the command of Gov. Batchelder. The State militia from Bangor and vicinity was called out, and the expedition was given in command of Gen. Isaac Hodgdon. An encampment was made at Fort Fairfield, and a rifle company stationed at Bridgewater. Rufus McIntire of Parsonsfield was at that time the Maine land agent. He was taken by force to Frederickton and thrown into jail. Later the Provincial land agent, McLaughlin, was captured and carried to Bangor, where he was given quarters at the Bangor House.

Excitement ran high but no blood was spilled. At this time the government at Washington interfered and Gen. Winfield S. Scott was sent to Maine. A truce was called, and the result was that negotiations followed which resulted in the treaty of 1842, known as the Washington treaty, by which the boundary line between New Brunswick and Maine was definitely settled. In 1842 the land agent of that year reported that there had been no trespassing that year upon the lands along the St. John river. The stealing of timber did not entirely stop but it was thereafter in the nature of pilferings, rather in wholesale depredations.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS.

It was plainly understood by the terms of the Act of Separation that Massachusetts should do her part in making improvements upon the lands which the Commonwealth and Maine owned in common. For a long time the Massachusetts legislatures were liberal in this manner, and there was no cause for

complaints. Gov. Kent in his message of 1838 wrote: "It has long been a source of regret that the time of the separation from our parent Commonwealth, we did not acquire a title to all the lands within our limits. But we may congratulate ourselves and the people, that Massachusetts, in her legislation and in her acts in relation to her lands in Maine, has exhibited the same high minded, honorable and liberal policy, which has always characterized her, and gives her the high distinction and enviable reputation which she enjoys. If the past is a guarantee for the future, we may confidently trust that Massachusetts will concur and aid in all reasonable and feasible schemes of improvement in relation to the public domain."

This spirit of fair play on the part of the mother state was not destined to continue. Probably from a desire to secure as much as possible from her lands in Maine with the least possible outlay a far different course was adopted. Complaints were made that Massachusetts was not doing her part in the building and repairing of roads and bridges and in making such improvements as were demanded by the settlers, and to open up new country for settlement. In 1850 the Hon. Anson P. Morrill, who was then Land Agent, in his report under date of December 31, called the attention of the legislature to the evident intention of Massachusetts not to expend any money for making improvements in Maine. Mr. Morrill said:

"By reference to the map which presents a view of the lands divided with Massachusetts, it will be seen that the territory, or much of it which we can rely on as our best settling lands, has been so divided with the state, as to leave through all the ranges of townships, up to the seventh inclusive, alternate towns belonging to her.

"The policy and interests of the two states are widely and entirely different in regard to these lands."

Mr. Morrill then shows that, while it was the policy of Maine to have the lands settled by people who would prove to be valuable citizens, it was the plan of Massachusetts to expend no money unless it was to be returned with usury. This is a radical change from her former liberal policy. As the lands of Massachusetts were located in the midst of those owned by Maine it followed that what was expended by the latter benefited the former.

Mr. Morrill further said: "Were the settling lands of Massachusetts not free from taxation, the whole tract of which I have been speaking would be of no value to her; and if she ever received any considerable amount from the sale of these lands, it will be done by holding them for years, unsettled, while Maine is improving around them."

"It may with much force be asked, would it be honorable—would it be generous in Massachusetts to adopt such a course?

"She has already received two million of dollars from her sales of lands and timber in Maine, since the separation; she can, therefore, well afford to be generous in the future management of these lands, and throw them open to settlement on the most liberal terms.

"If she is not disposed to go with us, as joint owners, in making improvements, which must be made, to advance the settlement of the country, let her release her interest in those lands to Maine, that they may be thrown open to settlement, without money and without price."

By a law passed in 1832 the lands owned in common by Massachusetts and Maine were left to the joint action of the Land Agents of the two states. In 1850 Massachusetts enacted a law that the land agent be given authority to sell permits to cut timber, but, in no case, to sell and convey the soil.

In his report in 1851 Mr. Morrill said that the law of 1832 having been abrogated by Massachusetts, it now only remained for Maine to take such action as would best protect her interests in the public domain.

Mr. Morrill said: "I may not go back and examine the justness of that provision in the act of separation, which gave to Massachusetts that vast territory in Maine, that has already yielded to her some two millions of dollars, but it may not be improper for me to say, that, if a consideration were paid in any form it is difficult to determine what that consideration was, other than her consent that the then District of Maine might become an independent state, and cease to be an appendage to Massachusetts."

Speaking of a plan for Maine to buy the lands of Massachusetts, Mr. Morrill commented: "A purchase of Massachusetts' interest in these lands has been suggested, but I cannot believe

it could be bought at such a price as this State could afford to pay."

MAINE BUYS TOWNS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

At this time it was fortunate for Maine that she had John Hubbard for governor. He was a man of remarkable ability, strong in his convictions, with the courage to sustain them, and he had a terse and emphatic way of expressing his thought which made his public utterance of value and which commanded attention. He was at once impressed with the fact that Maine was being wronged by the manner in which Massachusetts was treating her in connection with the management of the public lands which they owned in common, and he was convinced that the only solution of the matter was for Maine to purchase these lands, if they could be bought for a price which was just and equitable. Governor Hubbard's part in the transactions through which this State finally became possessed of all the public lands has gained for him the title of the land governor. From the fact that he signed the first prohibitory liquor law he is also known as the temperance governor.

The legislature on April 3d, 1852, passed a resolve which made it the duty of the "governor to lay before the authorities of Massachusetts the grievances of which Maine complains in regard to the management and disposition of the lands, which that state owns in common and severally in this State." Governor Hubbard addressed a communication to the Senate and House of Representatives in which he reviewed the entire matter of the joint and equal ownership of Massachusetts and Maine in the public domain from the date of the separation. Governor Hubbard showed that Massachusetts had realized an amount she should not have received consistently with the rights and duties of equal ownership. He showed how this was by the following statement:

Massachusetts has received in cash from the lands here from 1820 to 1852 \$2,075,880.04—in good securities \$335,636.55—besides large grants of lands for her own public uses, approaching in value to one million more—making a sum total up to the present time realized by her of \$2,411,516 apart from grants.

"She has paid out during the same period for roads and bridges, for all improvements of the aforesigned description, \$70,676.04.

"From 1831 to the present time, Massachusetts has received in cash \$1,927,719.54—in securities the whole of the above mentioned amount, (\$335,630.55,) as is supposed, and has been paid for improvements \$69,939.49.

"Assuming that the receipts of Maine have been the same, and they cannot have been greater, my present object will be answered by stating, that Maine has paid out for improvements of the character above described, since 1832, the sum of \$183,-116.23—added to which, grants of land to a large extent have been made to her own citizens, for the same objects."

"The ratio of expenditures for these purposes prior to 1832, must probably have been still more favorable to Massachusetts."

A lengthy correspondence followed, and in addition work of great value was done by A. P. Morrill and John A. Poor, who represented Maine for Gov. Hubbard in transactions with the Massachusetts representatives. Finally Gov. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts tendered to Gov. Hubbard an offer for the sale of all the interest of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in and to the lands lying within the State of Maine.

Although the legislature was not in session Gov. Hubbard took upon himself the authority to inform Gov. Boutwell that "I now propose to purchase said lands at such price as may be agreed upon by the executive authorities of the two states—deeming the value of said lands to Maine far greater than it can be to Massachusetts or to any private speculators."

Gov. Hubbard purchased the lands belonging to Massachusetts for \$362,500. The amount of land was 1,198,330 acres, and the price paid was about 30 and one-third cents per acre. The complete schedule of these lands thus purchased will be found in House Documents, No. 14 of the Public Documents of 1854.

It was necessary that this purchase of Gov. Hubbard be ratified, and so on September 1, 1853, Gov. Crosby issued his proclamation convening the legislature in special session on September 20. The memorandum of the agreement between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the State of Maine was signed on the part of Massachusetts by E. M. Wright, Jacob H. Lound, commissioners, and Samuel Warner, Jr., land agent. On the part of Maine it was signed by the commission-

ers, who were Ruel Williams, W. P. Fessenden, and Elijah L. Hamlin.

The legislature "Resolved, That the contract for the purchase of all the lands belonging to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts situate in the State of Maine, entered into at Boston on the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, by and between E. M. Wright, Jacob H. Loud, David Wilder, Jr., commissioners, and Samuel Warner, Jr., land agent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in behalf of said Commonwealth, and Reuel Williams, W. P. Fessenden, and Elijah L. Hamlin, commissioners of Maine in behalf of said state, be and same is hereby ratified and confirmed." The full text of this resolve which will be found in Chapter 80 of the Acts and Resolves of the special session of 1853 published in connection with the Acts and Resolves of 1854, was approved, September 23, 1853.

In his message to the legislature January 6, 1855, Gov. Anson P. Morrill said: "The purchase of lands made by this State, has added more than a million acres to our domain, for which a large debt has been created, for the payment of which, in due time, provision must be made. However, that purchase may be considered, as a commercial transaction, involving the question of immediate loss or gain, it was certainly very desirable to divest Massachusetts of the title to those lands, even if it be found desirable to sell them again, as fair prices can be had, and the wants of the Treasury may demand."

"By extinguishing her title, we dissolve connection with a co-tenant who had interests not felt in common with ours, and therefore would bear none of the burdens of building roads and bridges in the territory owned in common; and by the act of Separation, Maine could tax no lands owned by Massachusetts, for any purpose whatever. It was an object then of considerable importance to have the fee pass from that State, that those lands might ultimately be held liable for taxation, for the usual purposes for which other lands are assessed in the State."

LANDS ALIENATED.

The following table shows the quantity of land conveyed by the State of Maine, annually, by legislative action with the amount received, and aggregate average price, beginning A. D.

1824, (and amount received for timber from year 1834,) terminating Dec. 31, 1855.

COLLECTIONS FOR TIMBER.

Year.	Acres.	Annual acre av. raze.	Amount.	Maine in severality.	In common with Mass., Maine's part
1821	1,448	\$0 84	\$1,219 84		
1825	36,711	50	18,369 92		
1826	12,092	40	4,822 83		
1827	101,300	22	22,920 90		
1828	263,076	31	82,203 51		
1829	129,183	21	26,627 79		
1830	162,282	28	45,234 45		
1831	21,661	68	14,779 64		
1832	92,303	63	61,091 73		
1833	70,989	42	30,469 27		
1834-5	230,146	1 45	335,478 62	\$21,069 13	\$5,042 93
1836	2,630	99	2,612 80	7,552 80	75 00
1837	3,274	1 65	5,447 00		
1838	12,837	74	9,504 77	3,283 66	6,153 98
1839	33,558	1 48	49,718 79	9,213 99	14,963 71
1841	18,050	88	*15,915 92	42,058 48	14,608 71
1842	17,868	43	7,576 27	36,165 72	41,260 24
1843	1,661	28	465 77	5,115 18	807 23
1844	147,637	1 08	159,924 64	43,893 26	14,553 80
1845	48,459	45	22,230 23	58,034 34	63,046 19
1846	47,310	60	28,514 90	57,848 84	59,337 78
1847	105,625	86	91,678 04	26,314 35	17,392 02
1848	101,220	77	78,451 95	8,552 32	7,535 44
1849	145,708	46	67,074 20	2,074 92	11,407 34
1850	312,913	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	169,538 99	2,319 14	5,956 05
1851	39,823	0 31	12,446 42	2,464 37	5,921 13
1852	310,802	47	145,714 01	1,402 58	4,296 50
1853	316,926	49	155,520 21	2,081 61	596 01
1854	5,050		1,431 00	625 00	620 44
1855	10,456		4,150 45	7,102 64	
	2,834,597		\$1,671,437 89	\$337,472 33	\$273,574 50
			611,046 83		
				82,292,484 72	Total received for land and timber

*1840-1.

Gov. Lot M. Morrill in 1860, in his message to the legislature said: "In 1853 this State purchased from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its interests in the public lands, for the sum of \$362,500, of which sum \$250,000 remains unpaid, and which will be paid in yearly installments, the last of which matures in 1872. By this purchase the State is disengaged of the interests of a foreign jurisdiction and left free to adopt a policy in regard to its public domain, in accordance with its interests, which was the principal consideration urged for closing the joint interests in the public lands.

The lands having regard to the State's interest therein are:

1. Lands bargained by the State and to be conveyed upon payment of the purchase money.
2. Lands encumbered by permits to cut the timber thereon.
3. Lands to which the State's title is absolute.

4. Lands bargained by Massachusetts, to be conveyed upon condition of payment, that State retaining the fee.

Of this first class there are, in round numbers, 1,000,000 acres; of the second, 240,000 acres; of the third, 1,500,000 acres; and about 450,000 acres of the fourth class."

From 1860 to 1867 inclusive Maine disposed of lands by grants and sales as follows:

Year.	Acres.
1860	94,449
1861	69,875
1862	75,315
1863	207,620
1864	84,299
1865	88,760
1866	148,015
1867	175,786
<hr/>	
Total	944,119 acres

The legislature by an act approved March 4, 1868, set aside ten townships of land, comprising 242,366 acres, which were reserved for the common schools, this made the total of lands alienated and including 1860, 1,186,485 acres.

GIFT TO EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

In 1868 Maine had about one million acres of public lands. In that year the legislature voted a most munificent gift to the European and North American Railway, by which that company came into possession of 700,000 acres of the public lands, practically about all that the state held of the eight million or more acres which she had owned at one time and another since the date of the act of separation.

For years there had been a project under consideration of the building of a railroad, to be called the European and North American, to run from Bangor to the New Brunswick line. In 1864 the state granted to this company all the lands of the state to aid in the building of a railroad from Bangor to New Brunswick, provided the company would pay the debt then due Massachusetts on these lands, which, with interest in time of payment, would amount to \$280,000. The lands were supposed

to be worth a great deal more than this sum, and the road had the promise of this aid and also whatever could be secured from Massachusetts and the General Government. In the winter of 1868 the people of Bangor, and of Eastern Maine generally, who were greatly interested in the road, applied to the legislature to remove these conditions under which the land was granted, in 1864, and let the company have the same without paying the debt due Massachusetts.

The senate passed the bill but the house refused to concur, and the measure was lost. In 1869 the matter was again brought before the legislature and the bill giving the lands free of charges, and compelling the state to pay the \$280,000 due Massachusetts, passed both branches without a division upon party lines.

This is the only instance in the history of the state in which she directly aided in building a railroad.

Governor Dingley stated in his inaugural address of January 8, 1874, that the State gave away "not far from 700,000 acres of land, valued at more than \$300,000." What remained of the State's once great and magnificent domain of 8,000,000 acres or more was, upon resolve of the legislature sold at public auction.

The conditions which existed at the time of these sales is given in a condensed and comprehensive manner by Land Agent Parker P. Burleigh in his report of 1873:

"By the act of March 24, 1864, chapter 401, and the subsequent act of March 3, 1868, chapter 604, all the timber and lands belonging to the State, situated upon the waters of Penobscot and St. John rivers," were granted to the European and North American Railway Company, to aid in the construction of its line of railway, except the lands and timber, granted by that or previous legislatures; also, all lands set apart, and designated for settlement under the existing laws. By resolve of March 21, 1864, chapter 326, the timber upon ten townships was appropriated for the permanent school fund, with the right in the State to take it off in ten years, the term being afterwards extended until 1884.

"All the land then belonging to the State upon the Penobscot and St. John rivers, except, only those specially reserved, passed to the Railway Company. This grant embraced about

700,000 acres. A few small tracts alone remain, located in the northerly part of Oxford and Franklin counties, and containing, as nearly as can be estimated, about 17,000 acres in all. These are relatively of little value, and a sale of them is advisable, as soon as a reasonable opportunity offers.

"In addition to these, about 114,000 acres remain unsold in townships set apart for settlement, only one-fifth of which is supposed to be fit for the purpose. These are the remnants of many townships heretofore set apart for settlers in various parts of the State and are much scattered. So far as they are unfit for settlement, it would undoubtedly be advisable to have these lands sold as soon as may be, either at auction or private sale.

"Besides the lands last described there are about 146,000 acres of land of the same class, which have been actually taken up by settlers, but who have not yet fully performed their setting duties, and hence, have not yet received their deeds from the State. With respect to these it is the duty of the Land Agent to see that these duties are performed, and deeds given.

"Lands set apart for the permanent school fund, and remaining unsold, contain about 82,880 acres. These remain to be sold as the legislature may provide."

The legislature of 1874 passed a resolve authorizing the sale of State Lands and Timber. This resolve directed the Land Agent under the direction of the Governor and Council, to sell at public auction all the remaining timber lands, and the interest of the state in all timber lands held in fee by the state, all lots set apart for settlement which should be found unfit for that purpose; also all lands held by the state for a permanent school fund, and other lands and rights in lands which were specified.

The sale of these lands took place in Bangor, September 23, 1874. The sale was conducted by members of the Governor's council. By this sale the state parted with 118,034 acres of land. The amount received was \$145,553.

After this sale there were about 146,000 acres left in the townships of the state, and the legislature directed these lands to be sold by the Land Agent, under the direction of the Governor and Council. The act was approved by Governor Dingley February 24, 1875.

The sale occurred at Bangor, October 28, 1875, Governor Dingley and his Council being present to superintend the sale. The number of acres sold was 96,110 for which was received \$43,438.54. The right to cut timber and grass on the lots reserved in grants from the state was also sold for \$3,984.03. Some of the bidders at this sale did not comply with its terms and 5324 acres were forfeited to the state, and these lands were sold, to the highest bidders, at a sale held in Bangor, November 29, of this same year.

After these two sales only a few parcels of land were left in the ownership of the state, and these were disposed of by sales and grants under authority of acts and resolves of the legislatures. In 1878 the Land Agent in his report stated "that all the public lands of the state having been disposed of, no further favors are now within the power of the state to grant for homesteads to settlers."

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS CONVEYED BY MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

The islands of the state have always been the source of much controversy and there is still much interest taken in them. The bulk of the islands in which the state has or had an interest have been disposed of by deed or grant.

In 1876 an act was passed by the legislature authorizing and requiring the land agent to sell, under the direction of the Governor and Council, all the islands on the coast belonging to the state. Acting under that order the majority of the unsold islands were disposed of.

Little account was taken at that time of many small islands and ledges. Owing to the general increase of values in coast property for summer resort purposes there has of late years sprung up a demand for even the smaller of these. It has however, become the settled policy of the governor and council to refuse all applications for these small islands and ledges, deeming it of more general interest to retain these resting or landing places for the general use of fishermen and the public.

Frequent inquiries for information as to what islands have been sold by the state, and the date of sale, are received at the land office. With the idea of supplying this information the following tables are printed, giving a list of sales of islands as made by Massachusetts or Maine and recorded in this office:

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS.

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
A island.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	June 15, 1786
A island.....	Burnt Coat Division.....	July 7, 1786
A island.....	South Jonesport.....	April 19, 1788
A island.....	South East Jonesport.....	April 19, 1788
A island.....	Machias Bay.....	January 17, 1820
A island.....	North of Great Isle au Haut.....	September 15, 1824
A island.....	North Mt. Desert Island.....	November 24, 1876
A or Luke's.....	South Mispecky Reach.....	March 6, 1820
Adams Ledge.....	Penobscot River.....	August 15, 1833
Allen's.....	Mouth St. George River.....	July 17, 1823
Appledore.....	Off Portsmouth Harbor.....	March 6, 1883
Ash or Saddleback.....	South Deer Isle.....	September 2, 1825
Ash or Shelddrake.....	Flanders Bay.....	July 15, 1907
B island.....	Burnt Coat Division.....	July 7, 1786
B island.....	South Jonesport.....	April 19, 1788
B island.....	South East Jonesport.....	April 19, 1788
B island.....	One Mispecky Islands.....	March 6, 1820
B island.....	Narraguagus Bay.....	March 6, 1820
B island.....	Machias Bay.....	January 17, 1820
B island.....	South Black Island.....	September 14, 1824
B island.....	North Mt. Desert Island.....	November 29, 1876
Babson.....	Egg moggin Reach.....	September 6, 1824
Bald Porcupine.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	June 16, 1820
Bar.....	Machias Bay.....	February 23, 1787
Bar.....	Muscle Ridge Channel.....	May 27, 1884
Bar.....	South of Bar Harbor.....	June 10, 1789
Bare Rocks.....	Penobscot Bay.....	June 3, 1879
Barr.....	Machias Bay.....	February 23, 1787
Barred.....	South West Hay Island.....	October 30, 1877
Barred.....	South West Little Deer Island.....	November 24, 1876
Barred.....	West Side Deer Island.....	November 29, 1876
Basket.....	Penobscot Bay.....	November 29, 1876
Beach.....	Saco Bay.....	December 13, 1880
Beach.....	Blue Hill Bay.....	July 6, 1786
Beals'.....	South Cape Rosier.....	February 7, 1787
Beans.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	April 19, 1788
Bear.....	Machias Bay.....	June 15, 1786
Bear.....	North East Sheldrich Island.....	February 23, 1787
Bear.....	North Great Isle au Haut.....	October 30, 1877
Bear.....	South of Deer Island.....	February 17, 1825
Big Dunbar Ledge.....	Town of Penobscot.....	January 29, 1828
Big Wood.....	Phippsburg.....	February 24, 1881
Big Lake Islands.....	Washington County.....	July 3, 1890
Bills.....	Deer Isle Waters.....	1793
Birch A.....	Pleasant River Bay.....	November 29, 1876
Birch B.....	Pleasant River Bay.....	March 6, 1820
Birch Point.....		November 10, 1825
Black.....		September 10, 1824
Black.....		September 2, 1825
Black.....	South Deer Isle.....	July 7, 1876
Part of Black.....	Burnt Coat Division.....	November 24, 1876
Part of Black.....	Eggenmoggin Reach.....	November 24, 1876
Black.....	Eggenmoggin Reach.....	November 29, 1876
Black.....	West of Mt. Desert.....	October 30, 1877
Black.....	Head Harbor.....	May 16, 1901
Blake's.....	Snow Pond.....	November 24, 1876
Block.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	November 3, 1902
Blueberry.....	Long Pond.....	April 19, 1788
Bluff head.....	South Jonesport.....	January 25, 1819
Bowbear.....	Near Pigeon Hill Bay.....	January 4, 1787
Bradbury's.....	Between Little Deer & Fox.....	June 15, 1786
Bragdon's.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	November 14, 1831
Brimstone.....	Between Fox & Seal Islands.....	November 3, 1902
Bumpkin or Bunkers.....	Kennebunkport.....	March 7, 1786
Burnt.....	Cobscook Bay.....	February 26, 1816
Burnt.....	Deer Isle.....	November 24, 1876
Burnt.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	November 29, 1876
Burnt.....	East Stave Island.....	August 10, 1825
Burnt.....	Mouth St. George River.....	October 20, 1891
Burnt Coat.....	Phippsburg.....	July 7, 1876
Burnt Coat or Coal.....	Burnt Coat Division.....	February 17, 1787
Butter.....	Penobscot Bay.....	

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS—*Continued.*

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
C island.	Burnt Coat Division.	July 7, 1786
C island.	South Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
C island.	S. E. Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
C island.	Eggemoggan Reach.	December 19, 1789
C island.	Machias Bay.	January 17, 1820
C island.	Narraguagus Bay.	March 6, 1820
Camp.	Machias Bay.	February 23, 1787
Camp.	South Deer Island.	September 2, 1825
Camp.	Muscle Ridge Group.	March 3, 1903
Campbell's.	Near Deer Isle.	February 20, 1824
Cape.	Near Cape Porpoise.	October 5, 1897
Carine.	Near Deer Isle.	June 6, 1811
Carrying Place.	Pleasant River Bay.	October 30, 1877
Castle.	Hockomock Bay.	August 9, 1905
Cedar.	Isle of Shoals Group.	December 29, 1876
Chauncey's.	Machias Bay.	June 22, 1787
Clain Ledge.	Penobscot Bay.	March 25, 1880
Clark's Ledge.	Above Todd's Head.	March 11, 1889
Compass.	Penobscot Bay.	November 24, 1876
Cow.	Narraguagus Bay.	October 30, 1877
Cow.	Casco Bay.	September 23, 1882
Crabtree Point Ledges.	Fox Island Thoroughfare.	February 4, 1907
Cross.	N. Side Fox Island Thoroughfare.	September 5, 1899
Crotch.	Penobscot Bay.	February 23, 1801
Crow.	N. Side Deer Isle.	March 16, 1882
Crow.	Eggemoggan Reach.	November 24, 1876
Crow.	Burnt Coat Division.	November 24, 1876
Crow.	Frenchman's Bay.	November 24, 1876
Crow.	Milbridge.	October 30, 1877
Crow.	Swan's Island Pt.	May 12, 1888
Crow.	Outer Muscle Ridge.	July 9, 1884
Crow.	Middle Bay.	October 21, 1896
Cushings.	Mouth Weskeag River.	March 7, 1889
D.	Burnt Coat Division.	July 7, 1786
D.	South of Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
D.	S. E. of Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
D.	Bluehill Bay.	September 17, 1823
D.	Eggemoggan Reach.	September 14, 1824
D.	S. of Deer Isle.	September 2, 1825
Two Islands.	Meddybeimpis Lake.	June 4, 1906
Deer.	Moosehead Lake.	October 27, 1843
Deer.	Hancock Co.	February 20, 1810
Deapair.	Kennebec Bay.	October 30, 1877
Douglass.	Narraguagus Bay.	October 30, 1877
Dram.	Cobscook Bay.	March 7, 1786
Dram.	South of Sullivan.	November 24, 1876
Driscoe's or P.	N. side Mispecky Reach.	July 14, 1836
Dry or Yellow Ledge.	Swan's Island.	May 12, 1888
Duck.	Isle of Shoals.	August 8, 1884
Duck Ledges.	Harpswell.	July 21, 1884
Duck Puddle Pond.	Nobleborough.	December 19, 1904
Duck.	Deer Isle.	October 19, 1905
Dudley's.	Passamaquoddy Bay.	March 17, 1785
Dumpling.	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.	November 24, 1876
Dyer's.	Narraguagus Bay.	April 19, 1821
E island.	South of Jonesport.	April 19, 1908
E island.	South of Addison.	September 17, 1823
E island.	South of Deer Isle.	September 2, 1825
Eagle.	Pleasant River Bay.	March 6, 1820
Eagle.	West of Deer Isle.	February 17, 1787
Eastern.	Gouldsboro Bay.	November 29, 1876
Easterly Calf.	Burnt Coat Division.	July 7, 1786
Eben.	Mouth Weskeag River.	March 7, 1889
Egg Rocks.	Near Phippsburg.	June 11, 1880
English.	S. E. of Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
Ensign.	Penobscot Bay.	January 3, 1879
Ensign.	Penobscot Bay.	November 20, 1839
Ewe.	Deer Isle Waters.	November 24, 1876

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS—*Continued.*

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
F island.	Burnt Coat Division.	July 7, 1786
F island.	South of Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
F island.	S. E. of Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
F island.	South of Mispecky Reach.	March 6, 1820
F island.	North Gt. Isle an Haut.	February 17, 1825
F or Harbor.	Eggemoggan Reach.	May 26, 1825
Fall.	Cobscook Bay.	March 7, 1786
Farm.	Moosehead Lake.	July 1, 1840
Fisherman's.	South Thomaston.	August 7, 1884
Fishing.	Pepperill's Cove.	March 5, 1885
Fishing.	E. Side Portsmout Harbor.	July 17, 1897
Five.	Mouth Great Marsh Bay.	October 30, 1877
Flagg.	Muscle Ridge Channel.	June 10, 1884
Flake.	North of Isle an Haut.	August 5, 1815
Flat.	Deer Isle.	February 1, 1881
Flat.	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.	November 24, 1876
Flats.	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.	November 24, 1876
Fling.	Frenchman's Bay.	February 26, 1859
Flying Place.	West of Deer Isle.	February 17, 1877
Folly.	West Shore Beal's Island.	October 30, 1877
Folly.	Pretty Marsh Harbor.	November 24, 1876
Fort.	Near Cape Porpoise.	October 5, 1897
Foster's.	Mouth Pleasant River.	October 30, 1877
Four Acre.	Machias Bay.	February 23, 1877
Four Acre.	Narraguagus Bay.	March 6, 1820
Fullen Rock.	Bluehill Bay.	September 24, 1832
	Phippsburg.	November 21, 1883
G island.	Burnt Coat Division.	July 7, 1786
G island.	South of Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
G island.	S. E. of Jonesport.	April 19, 1788
G island.	South of Addison.	September 17, 1823
G island.	South of Deer Isle.	September 2, 1825
Garden.	Muscle Ridge Channel.	October 15, 1897
Gibbs.	Pleasant River Bay.	October 30, 1877
Goat.	Thompson Pond.	November 21, 1883
Goose.	Penobscot Bay.	November 24, 1876
Gooseberry.	Near North Boothbay.	November 13, 1888
Gooseberry.	Burnt Coat Division.	November 24, 1876
Gooseberry.	Deer Isle waters.	November 24, 1876
Goose Rock.	Rockport Harbor.	September 17, 1900
Goose Rock.	Penobscot Bay.	November 24, 1876
Goose Rocks.	Knox County.	March 11, 1889
Gourd.	Narraguagus Bay.	August 17, 1837
Seven Small Islands.	Muscle Ridge Group.	September 18, 1905
Gooseberry Nubble.	Muscle Ridge Channel.	September 18, 1905
Grafton or Graffam's.	Penobscot Bay.	September 7, 1908
Grassy.	Penobscot River.	June 20, 1837
Great.	Passamaquoddy Bay.	March 6, 1820
Great Duck.	Hancock County.	June 5, 1857
Great Green.	Penobscot Bay.	July 14, 1823
Great Placentria.	Burnt Coat Division.	July 7, 1786
Great Porcupine.	Frenchman's Bay.	June 16, 1820
Great Spruce Head.	Bt. Little Deer & Fox Islands.	January 4, 1787
Greatworks.	Penobscot River.	July 21, 1832
Green.	Bt. Beal's & Head Harbor.	October 30, 1877
Green.	Cape Porpoise.	June 30, 1902
Green.	Frenchman's Bay.	November 29, 1876
Green.	South of Gouldsboro.	November 24, 1876
Green.	Near Swan's Island.	March 6, 1885
Green.	Long Pond.	December 4, 1891
Green Island Ledge.	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.	September 24, 1903
Green's Ledge Island.	Penobscot Bay.	November 21, 1878
Greely.	Snow Pond.	June 30, 1902
Grey's Ledge.	Near Deer Isle.	May 14, 1881
Grog.	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.	November 29, 1876
Gull or Egg Rock.	Mouth Frenchman's Bay.	February 21, 1866
Gunny Rocks.	S. W. of Mosquito Island.	February 13, 1866

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS—*Continued.*

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
H island	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
H island	S. E. of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
H island	S. of Addison	September 17, 1823
H island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Half Way or Salisbury Harbor	Upper Branch Pond	April 6, 1905
Harbour	Eggemoggan Reach	January 1, 1833
Harbour	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Harbour	North of White Island	October 26, 1825
Hardhead	East Eagle Island	February 17, 1787
Hardhead	South of Bradbury Island	January 29, 1828
Hardwood Islands	Near Head Harbor Island	October 30, 1877
Hardwood	West of White Island	October 26, 1825
Hart's	West of Deer Isle	November 24, 1876
Haskell's Ledge	Fox Island Thoroughfare	October 22, 1896
Hat	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Hay	Mispecky Bay	October 30, 1877
Hay Ledge	St. George	February 13, 1866
Head	West end Little Deer Isle	September 17, 1823
Head	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Head Harbor, No. 1	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Head Harbor, No. 2	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Head Harbor, No. 3	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Hemlock	Mouth Pleasant River	October 30, 1877
Hen	Deer Island Thoroughfare	September 24, 1903
Hern or Sammells	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Heron	Phippsburg	Aug. 19, 1882
Hicks Rocks	Portsmouth Harbor	July 17, 1897
High	Muscle Ridge Channel	January 6, 1891
Hog	Machias Bay	June 22, 1787
Hog	Near Matinic Island	July 28, 1823
Hog	South Cape Rosier	February 17, 1787
Hog	Kennebec Bay, Machiasport	October 30, 1877
Holt's	Bluehill Bay	September 24, 1832
Hope	Kennebec Bay	October 30, 1877
Horsehead	Near Beach Island	February 7, 1787
Horsehead	East Penobscot Bay	November 20, 1839
Horsehead	Penobscot Bay	January 3, 1879
Hunting	Southport	September 22, 1881
I island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
I island	South of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
I island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
I island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Indian	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Indian	Great Pond, Rome	August 27, 1901
Inner	Sebago Lake	March 3, 1903
Inner Heron	Bristol-Damariscotta River	April 26, 1884
Inner Ram	Boothbay	November 30, 1887
Ironbound	Frenchman's Bay	October 28, 1814
Ironbound	Frenchman's Bay	November 29, 1876
Irony	Casco Bay	June 3, 1907
Jaguish Ledges	Harpowell	July 21, 1884
Jim's	Deer Isle	July 21, 1884
Jim's Ledges	Deer Isle	July 21, 1884
Jobs	Penobscot Bay	January 3, 1879
Jobs	Penobscot Bay	November 20, 1839
Johns	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
John's	Bt. Beal's & Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
John's	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 29, 1876
Jordan's	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Jordan's Delight	Narraguagus Bay	April 19, 1821
Junk of Pork	South Sheldrake Island	April 4, 1899
K island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
K island	South of Mispecky Reach	March 6, 1820
K island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
Kemp's Folly	Bach Bay, Milbridge	October 30, 1877
Kemsunkhungon	Penobscot River	June 4, 1801

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS—*Continued.*

NAME OF ISLAND,	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
Kennebec	South of Machias	April 19, 1788
Kimball's	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	December 29, 1876
Knight's	Machias Bay	February 28, 1787
Knowls Knight Cap	Pleasant River Bay	March 6, 1820
Knox or Nichols	Narraguagus Bay	February 19, 1789
L island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
L and Small	Addison	March 6, 1820
Ladle	S. E. Wass Island	October 30, 1877
Lane or Schoodic Point	Adjoining Gouldsboro	June 16, 1820
Larraby's (2)	Machias Bay	February 23, 1787
Lassell's	Penobscot Bay	November 29, 1876
Lazygut	S. E. Stinson's Neck	November 24, 1876
Ledge	Ames Cove, Islesboro	November 28, 1902
Ledge	Penobscot River	October 11, 1834
Ledges	South Horse Island	August 25, 1891
Lime	Penobscot Bay	March 7, 1838
Lime	Penobscot Bay	March, 1838
Lime	Isle au Haut Bay	November 24, 1876
Little	Penobscot Bay	June 22, 1883
Little	Quohog Bay	December 1, 1903
Little	North of Robbinston	March 6, 1820
Little	Mosquito Harbor	March 6, 1908
Little Barred	Near Rogers Island	October 30, 1877
Little Bermuda	Penobscot Bay	November 20, 1839
Little Bermuda	Penobscot Bay	January 3, 1879
Little Deer	East Side Penobscot Bay	January 4, 1877
Little Dunbar Ledges(5)	Town of Penobscot	March 11, 1881
Little Green	Westerly Great Green	July 28, 1833
Little Hurricane	Muscle Ridge Group	October 11, 1904
Little Hog	South Cape Rosier	February 7, 1787
Little Mark	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1877
Little Mark	Englishman's Bay	October 30, 1877
Little Mark	Harpswell Sound	May 9, 1827
Little Marsh	Entrance Pig Island Gut	October 30, 1877
Little Marshal or Ring-town	Blue Hill Bay	November 18, 1892
Little Marshals	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Little Pig	Entrance Pig Island Gut	October 30, 1877
Little Placentia	South Bar Harbor	June 10, 1789
Little Pond	Muscle Ridge Group	September 17, 1900
Little Porcupine	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Little Ram	Englishman's Bay	October 30, 1877
Little Sheep	Stonington	Aug. 11, 1897
Little Spoon	S. E. Great Isle an Haut	February 17, 1814
Little Spruce Head	South Cape Rosier	February 17, 1787
Little Wood	Phippsburg	January 7, 1884
Lobster Ledge	Gouldsboro	June 7, 1882
Long	Bluehill Bay	January 4, 1787
Long	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
Long	South Bay, Eastport	December 26, 1805
Long	Masconus Bay	April 1, 1892
Long Ledge	S. E. Sheldrake Island	April 4, 1899
Look's	Mason's Bay	October 30, 1877
Lowell's Rock	Camden, Rockport Harbor	Aug. 1, 1883
M island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
M island	South of Deer Isle	September 2, 1825
McCobb's	Mouth St. George River	September 17, 1823
McGlasharys	Penobscot Bay	February 23, 1801
McKenney's	Kennebec River	February 1, 1795
Mahoney	Eggemoggan Reach	November 29, 1876
Major's Head	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Malaga	West of Phippsburg	December 11, 1888
Manana	Near Monhegan Island	July 23, 1823
Man's	Entrance Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Mark	South East of Jonesport	April 19, 1788
Mark	Casco Bay	January 3, 1884
Mark	Penobscot Bay	May 23, 1844

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS—*Continued.*

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
Mark.....	East Penobscot Bay.....	December 20, 1839
Mark.....	Gouldsboro.....	March 12, 1856
Mark.....	Penobscot Bay.....	January 3, 1879
Marsh.....	Head Harbor.....	October 30, 1877
Marshals.....	Burnt Coat Division.....	July 7, 1786
Masons.....	East of Jonesport.....	April 19, 1788
Matinic.....	Off St. George.....	July 31, 1824
Matinic Green.....	Penobscot Bay.....	November 24, 1876
Matinic.....	South East Matinicus.....	August 10, 1825
Matinic Rock.....	North of Isle au Haut.....	November 3, 1826
Merchants.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	March 29, 1831
Middle Porcupine.....	Cape Porpoise Harbor.....	June 16, 1820
Milk.....	Pleasant River Bay.....	June 30, 1902
Mink.....	North of Ballast Island.....	October 30, 1877
Mink.....	Bt. Beals & Head Harbor.....	October 30, 1877
Molly's.....	Bagaduce River.....	January 8, 1901
Monhegan.....	Lincoln County.....	July 23, 1823
Moose.....	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.....	December 31, 1822
Moose.....	Bluehill Bay.....	March 16, 1824
Moose.....	Moosehead Lake.....	May 12, 1836
Moosepeckick or Rogers.....	South East of Jonesport.....	April 19, 1788
Mosquito.....	South of St. George.....	July 9, 1884
Mount Desert Rock.....	Near Mt. Desert Island.....	May 4, 1829
Mouse.....	Penobscot Bay.....	November 24, 1876
Mouse.....	Drisco's Point.....	October 30, 1877
Mouse.....	N. E. of Sheep Island.....	October 30, 1877
Munroe's.....	South Thomaston.....	July 9, 1884
N island.....	Burnt Coat Division.....	July 7, 1786
N island.....	South of Mispecky.....	March 6, 1820
North Black Snake.....	Entrance Horse Head Harbor.....	October 20, 1891
Narrows.....	Machias Bay.....	January 17, 1820
Narrows.....	South Narragagus Point.....	October 30, 1877
Nashes or C.....	Entrance Mispecky Bay.....	March 6, 1820
Nashes or D.....	Entrance Mispecky Bay.....	March 6, 1820
Nathans.....	Isle au Haut.....	July 25, 1883
Ned's.....	South of Grindstone Neck.....	November 24, 1876
Nettle.....	Muscle Ridge Channel.....	March 7, 1889
No. 3 Pond.....	Bluehill.....	December 19, 1904
No-man's-land.....	South of Deer Isle Thoroughfare.....	November 24, 1876
No-man's-land.....	Penobscot Bay.....	November 24, 1876
Norton's or Wass.....	Pleasant River Bay.....	March 6, 1820
Nos. 1.....	Shad Pond in T. 3, I. P.....	October 10, 1837
Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....	Penobscot River.....	May 31, 1804
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17.....	Stillwater Falls.....	February 14, 1807
Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.....	Old Town Falls.....	February 4, 1807
Nos. 11, 12.....	Old Town Falls.....	February 4, 1807
One.....	Mascon Bay.....	October 30, 1877
Overset.....	Casco Bay.....	April 24, 1888
Outer.....	Sebago Lake.....	March 3, 1903
Outer Bar.....	Mouth Indian Harbor.....	November 24, 1876
Outer Green.....	Casco Bay.....	April 24, 1888
P island.....	Burnt Coat Division.....	July 7, 1786
P island.....	N. Gt. Isle au Haut.....	February 17, 1825
Partridge.....	Entrance Baek Bay Millbridge.....	October 30, 1877
Peabody.....	Head Harbor.....	October 30, 1877
Peggy's.....	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.....	November 24, 1876
Perkins.....	Kennebec River.....	September 5, 1896
Pickerings.....	Little Deer Isle.....	January 4, 1787
Pig.....	Casco Bay.....	March 15, 1881
Pine.....	Long Pond, Naples.....	February 3, 1893
Pine.....	Great Pond, Belgrade.....	September 16, 1893
Pine or No. 4.....	Old Town Falls.....	October 11, 1834
Pleasant.....	West Penobscot Bay.....	October 5, 1883
Pond.....	South of Cape Rosier.....	February 7, 1787
Pond Island Ledges.....	Musel Ridge.....	April 13, 1904
Pond.....	Burnt Coat Division.....	July 7, 1786

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS—*Continued.*

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
Pond.....	Narraguagus Bay.....	April 19, 1821
Pond.....	Harpswell.....	July 21, 1884
Pond Cove.....	Englishman's Bay.....	March 4, 1878
Poor.....	South of Deer Isle.....	September 2, 1825
Porcupine.....	South West Eagle Island.....	August 23, 1860
Potato.....	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.....	November 29, 1876
Pound of Tea.....	Freeport River.....	March 7, 1889
Prebels.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	June 20, 1815
Pumpkin.....	N. W. Little Deer Island.....	March 27, 1854
Pumpkin Knob.....	Casco Bay.....	September 16, 1881
Q island.....	South of Addison.....	September 17, 1823
R island.....	South of Addison.....	September 17, 1823
R island.....	N. Great Isle au Haut.....	September 15, 1824
Ragged.....	S. E. of Jonesport.....	April 19, 1788
Ragged A.....	South Matinicus Island.....	November 11, 1831
Ram.....	Machias Bay.....	February 23, 1787
Ram.....	Deer Isle Waters.....	November 29, 1875
Ram.....	Deer Isle Waters.....	November 24, 1876
Ram.....	Boothbay.....	November 30, 1887
Ram.....	Harpswell.....	July 21, 1884
Ram.....	Camden.....	April 17, 1883
Ram.....	Kennebec River.....	September 13, 1895
Ram.....	W. of Phipps Point.....	April 25, 1898
Reddins.....	Near Cape Porpois.....	October 5, 1897
Ripley's.....	South of Five Islands.....	October 30, 1877
Robertsons.....	Bluelid Bay.....	March 20, 1786
Robertsons Bar.....	Bluelid Bay.....	March 20, 1786
Robinsons Rock.....	Penobscot Bay.....	November 24, 1876
Rockicks or Bar.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	April 4, 1901
Rolling.....	Wansqueak Bay.....	November 24, 1876
Round.....	Machias Bay.....	February 28, 1787
Round.....	N. Gt. Isle au Haut.....	February 17, 1825
Round.....	Muscongas Bay.....	April 1, 1892
Round Porcupine.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	December 29, 1876
Row (S).....	Penobscot Bay.....	February 17, 1787
S island.....	South of Addison.....	September 17, 1823
Saddle.....	Penobscot Bay.....	January 3, 1879
Saddle.....	Penobscot Bay.....	December 20, 1839
Saddleback Ledge.....	Penobscot Bay.....	August 5, 1837
Sallie.....	Mouth Gouldsboro Bay.....	November 24, 1876
Sam Crocket.....	Penobscot Bay.....	March 25, 1883
Sand Pond Island.....	Monmouth.....	June 16, 1903
Savin Bush.....	Cape Porpoise Harbor.....	June 30, 1902
Savages or B.....	Kennebec River.....	February 2, 1795
Scot's.....	Deer Isle Thoroughfare.....	November 24, 1876
Serag.....	Deer Isle Waters.....	November 24, 1876
Serag.....	Penobscot Bay.....	November 24, 1876
Seal.....	Phippsburg.....	November 21, 1883
Seal Rock.....	Tremont.....	June 9, 1884
Seavey's.....	Mouth St. George River.....	September 17, 1823
Sebohegonet or Cross Second.....	S. E. Machias Bay.....	March 7, 1795
Seguin.....	W. of Deer Isle.....	November 24, 1876
Shabbed.....	Head Harbor.....	October 30, 1877
Shad or No. 5.....	S. E. of Hay Island.....	October 30, 1877
Sheep.....	Penobscot River.....	October 11, 1834
Sheep.....	Mouth Gouldsboro Bay.....	November 24, 1876
Sheep.....	S. W. of Little Deer Island.....	November 24, 1876
Sheep.....	Muscle Ridge Channel.....	June 22, 1883
Sheep.....	Hancock County.....	February 20, 1810
Sheep.....	E. of Deer Isle.....	August 14, 1815
Sheep.....	Pleasant River Bay.....	March 6, 1820
Sheep.....	N. of Great Isle au Haut.....	March 6, 1820
Sheep.....	W. of Deer Isle.....	November 24, 1876
Sheep (2).....	Dyer's Bay.....	October 30, 1877
Sheep.....	Bt. Beal's and D Island.....	October 30, 1877
Sheep.....	N. W. Head Harbor Island.....	October 30, 1879

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS—*Continued.*

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
Sheldrich	N. E. of Hay Island	October 30, 1877
Shelldrake and Ash (3)	Flanders Bay	July 15, 1907
Ship	Bluehill Bay	September 17, 1823
Shipstern	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Sister	Casco Bay	March 25, 1892
Slate	West of Beal's Island	October 30, 1877
Sloop	West of Deer Isle	February 17, 1787
Small Ledge	Green's Landing	July 1, 1881
Smith's	Old Town Falls	June 25, 1835
Smutty Nose	Naskeag Point Hancock Co.	March 7, 1889
Smutty Nose	Isle of Shoals	August 8, 1884
Sow	Casco Bay	March 15, 1881
Sowards	Flanders Bay	November 10, 1825
Sparks	Bagaduce River	January 8, 1901
Spectacle	Eggemoggin Reach	November 24, 1876
Spectacle	Eastport	January 29, 1808
Spectacle	Bt. Beal's & Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Spectacle	Frenchman's Bay	February 26, 1859
Spider	E. Side Sheepscot River	May 2, 1889
Spring Point Ledge	Sebago Lake	April 25, 1900
Stage	Portland Harbor	September 13, 1895
Stave	Near Cape Porpoise	October 5, 1879
Stave	Frenchman's Bay	March 26, 1788
Steel's Harbor	E. Little Deer Island	January 10, 1804
Stern	Head Harbor	October 30, 1877
Steven's	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Stone's	Kennebec River	March 25, 1829
Sugar	Machias Bay	February 28, 1787
Sugar	Moosehead Lake	April 22, 1835
Sugar Loaves (2)	Aroostook River	April 9, 1841
	Mouth of Kennebec River	August 19, 1884
T island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
Ten Pound	Near Matinicus Island	March 2, 1832
Ten Pound	St. George's River	September 7, 1905
The Brothers	St. George	February 13, 1866
The Nub	Bluehill Bay	April 12, 1907
The Nubble	Penobscot Bay	July 15, 1907
The Small or Rocks	Frenchman's Bay	September 22, 1882
The Neck	Muscle Ridge	December 27, 1904
Three Point Ledges	Bartlett's Narrows	April 26, 1884
Thumb Cap	Eden	March 6, 1883
Thumb Cap	Frenchman's Bay	April 21, 1865
Thumb Cap	Green's Landing	August 25, 1891
Thumb Cap	Boothbay	March 13, 1883
Tommy's	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Torrey's	Eggemoggin Reach	December 19, 1789
Trade	Passamaquoddy Bay	March 17, 1785
Trafton's	Narraguagus Bay	August 17, 1837
Trott's	Near Cape Porpoise	October 5, 1897
Tubtus or O	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
Tumble Down Dick	Gilkey's Harbor	January 25, 1902
Turkey	Narraguagus Bay	October 30, 1877
Turnip	Harpswell	July 21, 1884
Turtle	Frenchman's Bay	June 16, 1820
Twin Ledges	Mark Island	February 24, 1885
Two Buch	Outer Muscle Ridge	July 9, 1884
Two Buch	N. E. Matinicus	April 17, 1883
U island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
U island	South of Addison	September 17, 1823
Upper Bar of Carlos	Eastport	February 18, 1805
Upper Birch	North Birch Island	October 30, 1877
Upper Mark	Sheepscot River	March 7, 1889
V island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
V island	Near Deer Isle	September 17, 1823
V island	Deer Island Division	November 26, 1856
Virgin's Breast (2)	N. W. Mark Island	October 30, 1877

LIST OF MAINE ISLANDS—*Concluded.*

NAME OF ISLAND.	WHERE SITUATED.	DATE.
W island	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1786
W island	Near Deer Island	September 17, 1823
W island	Deer Island Division	November 26, 1856
Water	Near Head Harbor Island	October 30, 1877
Webbs	East of Isle au Haut	February 25, 1818
Westerly Calf	Burnt Coat Division	July 7, 1716
Western	Mouth of Indian Harbor	November 24, 1876
Western	South of Cape Rosier	February 1, 1787
Western Head or Ear	Extremity of Isle au Haut	November 24, 1876
Wheaton's	Penobscot Bay	November 24, 1876
White	S. Gerrish's Island	March 5, 1885
White	Off Boothbay	March 13, 1883
White	Eggemoggan Reach	August 28, 1824
White Head	Deer Isle Thoroughfare	November 24, 1876
Whittum	Sheepscot River	March 7, 1889
Williams	Freeport	April 15, 1895
Wood	Mouth Kennebec River	April 2, 1883
Wood	S. E. Gerrish's Island	March 5, 1885
Wood or Third	Bluehill	December 19, 1904
Wooden Ball (½)	S. E. Matinicus Island	July 21, 1824
Wooden Ball (½)	S. E. Matinicus Island	December 1, 1823
X island	Near Deer Isle	September 17, 1823
X island	Deer Island Division	November 26, 1856
Yellow Island	Frenchman's Bay	November 29, 1876
York Island Ledges	East of Isle au Haut	February 23, 1885
Z island	Narragaugus Bay	March 6, 1820
Z island	Near Deer Isle	September 17, 1823
Z island	Deer Island Division	November 26, 1856

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